

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY
IN THE CASE OF REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.



REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

MAJORITY REPORT—JUDGMENT OF REAR ADMIRALS BENHAM AND RAMSAY.

The majority judgment of the court of inquiry in the case of Rear Admiral Schley, comprises the opinions of Rear Admirals Benham and Ramsay. Admiral Dewey, the President of the court, signs the report, but he takes exceptions to many material features, and these are contained in a personal minority report. The majority report follows:

Commodore Schley, in command of the flying squadron, should have proceeded with utmost dispatch to Cienfuegos, and should have maintained a close blockade of that port.

He should have endeavored, on May 23, at Cienfuegos, to obtain information regarding the Spanish squadron by communicating with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum delivered to him at 8:15 a. m. of that date.

He should have proceeded from Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba with all dispatch, and should have disposed his vessels with a view of intercepting the enemy in any attempt to pass the flying squadron.

He should not have delayed the squadron for the Eagle.

He should not have made the retrograde turn westward with his squadron.

He should have promptly obeyed the Navy Department's order of May 23.

He should have endeavored to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance of Santiago harbor on May 29 and 30.

He did not do his utmost with the force under his command to capture or destroy the Colon and other vessels of the enemy which he attacked on May 31.

By commencing the engagement on July 3 with the port battery, and turning the Brooklyn around with port helm, Commodore Schley caused it to lose distance and position with the Spanish vessels, especially with the Vizcaya and Colon.

The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid getting it into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels. The turn was made toward the Texas, and caused that vessel to stop and back its engines to avoid possible collision.

Admiral Schley did injustice to Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson in publishing only a portion of the correspondence which passed between them.

Commodore Schley's conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign prior to June 1, 1898, was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise.

His official reports regarding the coal supply and the coaling facilities of the flying squadron were inaccurate and misleading.

His conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed, and he encouraged, in his own person, the subordinate officers and men to fight courageously.

GEORGE DEWEY, Admiral U. S. N., President.
SAMUEL C. LEMLY, Judge Advocate General U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

MINORITY REPORT—JUDGMENT OF ADMIRAL DEWEY, PRESIDENT OF THE COURT.

Admiral Dewey's minority report is as follows:

In the opinion of the undersigned, the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made by the flying squadron with all possible dispatch, Commodore Schley having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with as much coal as possible in the ship's bunkers.

The blockade of Cienfuegos was effective.

Commodore Schley, in permitting the steamer Adula to enter the port of Cienfuegos, expected to obtain information concerning the Spanish squadron from it when it came out.

ROSEBURY ON THE WAR.

Britain's Former Premier Outlines His Policy to Vast Audience.

Lord Rosebery, ex-premier of Great Britain, addressed a great crowd of Liberals at Chesham, Berkshire. It was the most remarkable political gathering seen in England since Gladstone was in the heyday of his fame.

Rosebery's policy, as enunciated in his speech, may be summarized thus:

Recognition of the war, but repeal of Lord Kitchener's proclamation.

Recognition of Kruger and consideration of proposals for peace offered by Boers.

Liberal amnesty for the Boers; civil rights to all taking the oath.

Liberal appropriation for rebuilding Boer homes and restoring farms.

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MRS. BONINE IS FREED.

Jury Acquits Washington Woman of Young Ayres' Murder.

Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, who was charged and tried by the government for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, was acquitted. The jury was out nearly five hours.

Presented when the jury handed in its verdict only the officers of the court and attorneys, but outside there was a great crowd. An affecting family scene was enacted when the woman was declared to be innocent.

This case Washington's celebrated trial. It was the most spectacular, mysterious and picturesque tragedy in the history of Washington. The story of the



MRS. LOLA IDA BONINE.

thrilling descent on the fire escape of Mrs. Bonine in the dead hours of the night, the bloody imprints on the window sill and window curtain have all been told so recently that they are fresh in the public mind.

The trial lasted almost four weeks. District Attorney General closed the case in a speech of one hour and forty minutes. Judge Anderson occupied forty-three minutes in reading his charge to the jury, and the panel deliberated over four hours.

Mrs. Bonine remained in the cellroom while the jury was deliberating. She was joined there by her husband, the two boys, her two sisters, one or two men relatives and Messrs. Douglass and Fulton, her counsel. All remained with her until Deputy Marshal Robinson sent word to the officer in charge to bring Mrs. Bonine into court to hear the verdict.

As she entered the court room her face betrayed her first anxiety, but she controlled that emotion almost as soon as it appeared. When the verdict had been recorded Judge Anderson informed the defendant that she was at liberty and ordered the court adjourned.

SIAM'S KING.

He May Come to America to Make Our Acquaintance.

Some day during the summer the present program is carried out, there will sail into the harbor at San Francisco a luxuriously equipped yacht and from it there will step ashore King Chulalongkorn of Siam.

Representative Mudd of Maryland has introduced a resolution relative to Admiral Schley as follows:

"Resolved, That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley and the officers and men under his command for their victory over the Spanish forces and the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the naval battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898."

THE CHICAGO RAILROADS.

The Illinois Central has put on a through train between St. Louis and New Orleans.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has put on a new train between Chicago and Omaha.

During the year ending June 30 last the New York Central system hauled 14,742,717 tons of coal.

Renewed efforts are to be made by the Travelers' Protective Association for the isolation of consumptives in railroad cars.

A stretch of ten miles of new double track has been opened on the Burlington between Twelve Mile Creek and Creston, Iowa.

President Taft's of the Washish denies that his road is trying to get a route east from Pittsburgh to the Atlantic seaboard.

A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature making it unlawful for railroads, telegraph or express companies to give passes to State officers.

Hereafter the standard passenger rate St. Paul to New York via Chicago will be \$27, and the differential fare will be \$25. This is a reduction from the old basis.

Michigan Central locomotive No. 253, which was on exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, has been awarded the gold medal and the blue ribbon. This engine is one of ten recently built for the Michigan Central by the American Locomotive Co. at its Schenectady works. They are all geared in size and power, and are built for fast heavy passenger service. They weigh eighty-eight tons. These are the engines that make fast time with the Michigan Central through trains between Chicago and Buffalo.

Patronize those who advertise.

Many Deaths from Cancer.

The increasing prevalence of cancer in New Jersey is giving the health authorities of that State much uneasiness, and they are carrying on an investigation.

During the past year in New Jersey there have been 426 deaths from diphtheria, 78 from scarlet fever, 119 from typhoid fever and 1,001 from cancer.

It is said that a new pool of steel plants manufacturers has been formed in New York.

Old papers for sale at this office.

NEW TREATY RATIFIED.

Senate Approves Canal Pact by the Decisive Vote of 72 to 6.

By a practically unanimous vote and without opposition the United States Senate has ratified the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The vote was 72 for ratification and 6 against, the minority being Bacon of Georgia, Blackburn of Kentucky, Culberson of Texas, Mallory of Florida, Teller of Colorado and Vilhien of South Carolina; all Democrats. Their opposition was based on the ground that the treaty does not say with sufficient distinctness that the United States shall have full control over the canal.

With the action of the national Senate in ratifying the Hay-Pauncefote treaty this country is at last released from restrictive treaty obligations which have fettered it for more than fifty years.

For the first time the United States finds itself free to carry out its own plans on the Central American isthmus without awaiting the approval of any other power.

Briefly, the new treaty obligates the United States to build the canal, to be proposed by the old Clayton-Bulwer convention and secures to it the right to build and control an isthmian canal. While the nation binds itself to maintain the neutrality of the canal, it is the opinion of Senator Lodge, who doubtless speaks with authority, that nothing in the new convention will deprive the United States of the advantages which would naturally accrue in time of war to the nation absolutely controlling an interoceanic waterway.

The ratification of the treaty marks an important advance. It may be regarded without exaggeration as a step toward the opening up of a new era of important activities on the part of the nation. It is only a step, however, and it now remains for Congress to seize its opportunity by getting down in good earnest to the actual work of canal construction. Practically everything is yet to be done.

The diplomatic obstacles have been removed, but the constructive work to be undertaken is no less difficult. It seems to be taken for granted now that Congress will decide upon the Nicaragua route in preference to any other, but many questions of complicated detail will have to be settled before the necessary work with pick and shovel and dredge is pushed to completion.

DARING BANK RAID.

Ohio Burglars Defy Citizens and Escape with \$2,000.

One of the boldest bank burglaries in the history of Ohio was that which occurred at Archbold. While their would-be captors surrounded the bank the desperadoes within calmly completed the looting of the vault, and then at the point of their revolvers forced a way to freedom and escaped with \$2,000.

The burglars entered the building about 3 o'clock in the morning. They blew open the vault with powerful explosives and getting the small chest within broke it to pieces with huge sledgehammers and secured \$2,000 in gold and currency.

The noise of the explosion and the breaking of the money chest had aroused nearby residents, and preparations were being made for a concentrated attack upon the bank to capture the robbers, when three men, carrying masks and with a revolver in each hand, dashed into the street and opened fire. John Hoffmeyer, a resident of Archbold, was wounded by a bullet striking him in the jaw. The robbers ran to the outskirts of the town and, jumping into a surrey they had stolen and placed in waiting, made their escape.

WILLIAM LOEB, JR., MARRIED.

The President's Personal Secretary Takes Up Himself a Wife.

Miss Katherine Dorr of Albany, N. Y., has become the bride of William Loeb, Jr., personal secretary to President Roosevelt. The ceremony was performed

at the home of the bride's parents in Albany, and was witnessed by only the families of the bride and the bridegroom. Miss Dorr and Mr. Loeb met in Albany several years ago.

PRICE FIXED FOR THE ISLES.

Denmark Will Take \$4,500,000—A Treaty Is Contemplated.

Secretary Hay and the Danish minister at Washington, as plenipotentiaries for that purpose, have completed the treaty for the purchase by the United States of the Danish possessions in the West Indies.

The draft of the treaty has been forwarded to Copenhagen for King Christian's formal assent and it is thought that the signatures of the plenipotentiaries will be affixed in a few days, making the convention ready for the Senate's consideration immediately after the holiday recess. The price agreed upon is said to be \$4,500,000.

A McKinley National Park.

A bill has been introduced in Congress creating the McKinley National Park and Forest Reserve, to consist of 4,000,000 acres of timber land in Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

The cost of creating the park is estimated at \$10,000,000, which is provided for in the bill.

The proposition is intended to be a tribute to the late President, first, because he was, when alive, an earnest advocate of making this park, and second, because, as expressed by Mr. Brownlow of Tennessee, who introduced the measure, "The memory of Mr. McKinley and the memory of the many of his countrymen who have died in the service of their country are hereby honored."

David J. Knabner, who for eighty years had been a resident of Buchanan County, Mo., and who had developed into one of the largest breeders of fine cattle in the State, died at his home near St. Joseph.

TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts Father of Such a Bill.

The distinction of introducing in the Senate a bill for the protection of the President falls upon Hon. A. F. Hoar of Massachusetts. The bill provides "that any person who shall within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, fully or partially cause the death of the President of the United States, or any officer thereof, who shall willfully kill or attempt to kill the President, shall be punished with death. That any person who shall within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, make an attempt on the life of the President of the United States or any officer thereof, or who shall make an attempt on the life of the President or any officer thereof, shall be punished with death. That any person who shall willfully kill or attempt to kill the President of the United States, or any officer thereof, shall be punished with death. 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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

FIRE IN A HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS HUSTLED OUT INTO SNOW AND COLD.

Temperature at 13 Below Zero and Some of the Sick May Suffer Seriously from Exposure—Three Negroes Killed by a White Youth.

A fire occurred in St. Joseph's hospital at Grayling, Mich., gutting one wing of the building and forcing the removal of seventy-five patients into the streets. The fire broke out in the kitchen and spread to the nearby wards. The thermometer registered 13 degrees below zero at the time, and, though every precaution was taken, it is feared that the excitement and cold will prove serious to some of the patients. The fire was the result of a defective furnace in what is styled the old part of the hospital. The heating apparatus was inadequate to the demands of the extremely cold weather, and in trying to force it, a fire of such intensity was made as to ignite the woodwork around the hot-air pipes in the basement. Mother Augustine is in charge of the institution, and she stated that the damage would amount to \$6,000, fully covered by insurance.

KILLS MOTHER IN A DREAM.

Son Who Thought He Was Fighting Wild Beasts Is Now Insane. As the result of a dream Mrs. Matilda Krause, aged 69, is dead at her home in Cleveland, and her son Henry, aged 29, is a raving maniac in a cell at the county police station. Krause and her son occupied the same bedroom, and the other night Krause dreamed that a wild beast with distended jaws attacked him. He resisted, and after a terrible struggle was able to seize the animal's jaws and wrench them apart. When the young man awoke in the morning he looked over to his mother's bed and saw her lying there dead and terribly mutilated. Then he realized he had killed his mother in his dream. Young Krause went to the home of the Rev. J. F. Weber and told him of the affair. The minister took him to the Sixth precinct police station, where he repeated the story. He was locked up and soon went to the madhouse. Krause did not drink and was very fond of his mother.

BOY KILLS THREE NEGROES.

Blacks from West Virginia Try to Terrorize Village of Davy. Wayne Deman, an 18-year-old boy, shot three negroes to death in a saloon at the mining town of Davy, W. Va. It was pay day at the Davy mines and the negroes had begun their holiday celebration. A dozen of the big blacks entered Eugene Day's saloon, resolved in hand, and demanded that all the whites retire. The bartender went for his pistol and all the other whites save Deman ran away. Deman, who is a stranger in the town, refused to obey the command to depart. Instead, he pulled his revolver and shot three of the negroes to death, and the others fled in haste. Deman, whose home is in Catlettsburg, Ky., left the saloon by a rear door and has not been captured.

TRUST SIGNS LAKE MEN.

Steel Company and Marine Engineers Clash Over Next Season's Work. The United States Steel Corporation and the Marine Engineers' Association have locked horns for next season's work on the steel trust boats. Joseph P. Hayes, chief engineer of the steel trust fleet, has been actively signing contracts with his old employers for next season. He did not wait until the men had reached their home ports and had been infested with strong union sentiments. Mr. Hayes went from one port to another and caught his men one by one, saying up their engines. "I am glad to see a big majority of the engineers signed the steel trust's compact, notwithstanding President Uhler's instructions to members not to make any arrangements for next season until a meeting was held."

Miles Is Reprimanded.

The President has personally reprimanded Gen. Miles for discussing the Schley case, and a further rebuke has been administered by the Secretary of War. Findings of the majority of the court of inquiry have been indorsed by Secretary Long, who dissolved the court, dismissed Hiram L. Schley and made it plain that the administration wants the matter dropped.

Ohio Physician Sentenced.

Dr. W. L. Thompson, aged 74, of East Liverpool, Ohio, has been sentenced to two years in the Ohio penitentiary for causing the death of Ada Lee Moore of Duquesne, Pa., by an operation. Robert Winette was sentenced three weeks ago to the Mansfield reformatory for conspiracy.

Alexander Sullivan Guilty.

Jury found Alexander Sullivan of Chicago guilty of conspiracy to assist Basil James J. Lynch to escape justice and imposed fine of \$2,000, one year holding out against the other eleven who voted for penitentiary sentence. Motion for new trial was made.

Threat to Kill J. G. Milburn.

John G. Milburn has been threatened with assassination. An anonymous letter threatening the life of the President of the Pan-American Exposition Company is now in the hands of the Buffalo police, and detectives are attempting to find the writer.

Is Given Vanderbilt Riches.

Reginald Claypoole Vanderbilt celebrated his twenty-first birthday Friday. He is the youngest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and in addition to the income from a trust fund of \$5,000,000 comes into possession of \$7,500,000 under the will of his father.

Wakenan Is Put Out.

President Roosevelt's secretary removed William F. Wakenan, appraiser of the port of New York, because of his attack on the Secretary of the Treasury in a letter declining to resign.

Platt Will Sue for Libel.

Senator Thomas C. Platt says that he has decided to bring libel suit against William Allen White of Emporia, Kan., and McClure's Magazine, on account of an article published in the current number dealing with the Senator's life in not too kind a way.

One Killed and Seven Injured.

One person was killed and seven injured by the fall of a passenger elevator in the department store of Schaper Brothers in St. Louis. The drop was from the fourth floor to the basement. It is not known what caused the accident.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

EXPEL BOY FOR NOT PRAYING.

Public School Trustees in Kansas Eject Pupil for Religious Reasons. The 10-year-old son of J. W. Willard, a wealthy grain dealer of Topeka, Kan., was expelled from the Quincy street school for that city for refusing to take part in the religious exercises at the opening of the school. Mr. Willard says the boy was acting under his instructions and threatens to take the matter into court for settlement. "I object to religion in the public schools," said he, "and if necessary I will bring an action in the courts to see if the board of education can force me to allow my son to submit to religious instructions in the public schools." The objections of Mr. Willard are made in consequence of the resolution presented to the board of education and adopted at the last meeting that the reading of the Bible and recitation of the Lord's prayer at the opening of school each morning be compulsory. The resolution was drafted and presented to the board for adoption by Dr. J. T. McFarland, representing the Ministerial Union.

MARRIED AND PARTED IN A DAY.

Omaha Bride's Family Spirit Her Away After an Elopement. Ned Dillon, grandnephew of Senator William J. Bryan, who is now in charge of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Alfred Anderson were married a few days ago at Omaha, but spent a very brief honeymoon of only twenty-four hours. The following day Mrs. Dillon sent for the girl, saying she was ill. Mrs. Anderson went to the Dillon home, but when she arrived she found the girl had fled into the house, but Anderson was prevented from following by the men of the family, who ordered him from the place. Returning the following day with officers, he found Mrs. Dillon and his wife had left town.

WANT EXPERT WOLF HUNTERS.

South Dakota Stockmen Will Give \$4 a Head for the Animals. Members of the only profession on earth that is not overcrowded, the ancient and honorable profession of wolf hunting, can get their board by going to Chamberlain, S. D. They will also receive \$4 a head for each wolf they kill besides \$3 from the State. The \$4 will be given to them by the stockmen, who want them to kill the wolves that are killing the sheep. Only expert wolf hunters are expected to extremely cold weather need apply. Fur coats will be furnished to them and the board they will get is fair to middling.

Coal Shortage in St. Louis.

St. Louis faces a shortage of coal which not only forebodes suffering for those whose supply is small, but which may result in a general tie-up of the transit companies' numerous street car lines. Unexpected severe weather, slippery sidewalks that make hauling exceedingly difficult, ice does and low water that have tied up the ferries, combined with other difficulties of transportation, have brought the supply of coal far below the urgent demands of the market.

Committee on Pensions.

Eli Torrance, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, announces the following as the committee on pensions: Col. Robert Beath, Philadelphia; Col. John C. Black, Chicago; Gen. James R. Canine, Indianapolis; Judge Charles G. Burton, Nevada; Mr. ex-Gov. W. H. Upham, Marshallfield, Wis.; Henry E. Telford, Hartford, Conn.; John C. Lineback, Pensacola, N. H.

Big Theft Is Kept Secret.

There was a stir on State street, Boston, when it was announced that certificates of stock aggregating above \$35,000 in value were stolen from the office of a prominent brokerage firm last September. The fact had been kept secret until now in the hope of recovering the certificates through private channels.

Sells Shoes to Buy Bread.

Theodore Cabell of St. Louis sold his shoes for 10 cents that he might buy bread for his wife and six children who had been in dire want for several days. He bought two loaves of bread with the money and walked home over the snow in his stocking feet.

Asphyxiated by Natural Gas.

H. L. Kidwell and Nicholas Beazy were asphyxiated by natural gas in their home at Akron, Ohio. They had a gas stove turned on full force and during the night the gas pressure was increased and it is supposed gases escaped into the room which ended their lives.

Boer Leader Caught.

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener announces that Commandant Krutzinger, the famous Boer commander who has figured so prominently in connection with the invasion of Cape Colony, has been captured, badly wounded, by Gen. French.

Senator Berry Is Injured.

United States Senator J. H. Berry of Arkansas was badly injured at Newburg by a fall on the ice. Senator Berry has only one leg and walks with a crutch. His crutch slipped and his fall injured his hip joint.

Great Conference in New York.

Harmony and good will characterized the conference of representatives of labor and capital at New York. Addresses by Senator Hanna and Charles M. Schwab were features of the discussion of measures to put an end to strikes.

Bridge Falls with Train.

A freight train with the Philadelphia and Erie division of the Pennsylvania Railroad went through the bridge spanning Leaning creek, between Williamsport, Pa., and Newberry. Three lives were lost.

Burglar Kills Woman.

Harriet P. Murphy, prominent in church and society circles, and treasurer of the Kingsley house fund, was murdered at her home in Pittsburgh by a burglar. The murderer made his escape.

Schley Pleds Bill of Exceptions.

Admiral Schley, through his attorneys, has filed with the Secretary of the Navy a bill of exceptions to the majority findings of the court of inquiry.

Two Couples Commit Suicide.

In two adjoining rooms at a boarding house in East Russell street, Columbus, Ohio, four persons, two young men and

CHILD TRIES TO SAVE MOTHER.

An Eight-Year-Old Girl in St. Louis Proves a Heroine. Mamie Gleason, aged 8 years, lost her life at St. Louis in an attempt to save her mother, Mrs. Lillie Gleason, whose clothing was in flames. Mrs. Gleason's dress caught fire from a blazing grate, and she was fatally burned. Mrs. Louise Maddox, who tried to save the child, is seriously burned on the hands, arms and legs. Mrs. Gleason has been ill for several days. Her husband left her in bed when he went to work. She probably became delirious after he left and got near the fire. When her screams aroused the neighbors her little child was pulling at her skirts, oblivious to the fact that her own little dress was blazing and her own flesh being seared. "Mamma, mamma, I'll help you," she cried. Charles Gleason, the woman's brother-in-law, put out the flames which enveloped her, but the little girl was fatally burned. The child died soon afterward.

KILLS HIMSELF IN A DUEL.

Butcher Lunges at Fox, but Deflected Blade Pierces Own Heart. Edward Young and Steven Crockett, butchers, who went to St. Joseph, Mo., from Chicago a few weeks ago, fought a duel with knives in Swift & Co.'s hog slaughtering plant. Young was killed. Young had used a long butcher knife and Crockett a much shorter one. They had been slashing each other for several seconds when Young made a rush upon Crockett, who used his left arm as a guard. Young's weapon was upturned and the blade pierced his own heart.

SHIPWRECKED CREW SAVED.

Schooner Edward W. Young of Boston Abandoned at Sea. The Panama Railway Steamship Company's steamer "Edna" was wrecked at New York the other day from Colon, rescued and brought to port the captain and crew of the three-masted schooner Edward W. Young of Boston. The Young sailed from Georgetown, S. C., for New York, lumber laden, and was abandoned at sea.

Cleveland Girl Is Plucky.

Miss Irene Gerlin of Cleveland has proved that she is a plucky and athletic girl, though only 18 years old and a pupil of the Central high school. She was returning home from a visit at a friend's house when a man seized her and hissed: "If you scream I'll kill you." The girl, quick as a flash, struck her assailant in the face and knocked him down. Then gathering up her skirts she ran home.

Think Suicide Killed Wife.

The dead bodies of John F. Bull and his wife were found at their home in Parsons, Kan. Bull was a prominent real estate and loan broker, leader of the Methodist church choir, and was reported to be in comfortable circumstances. The bodies were lying on the floor, his stabbed to death. Indications point to wife murder and suicide.

Missing Girl Is Found.

Dispatches from Worthington, Minn., state that Nellie Mitchell, who disappeared from the emergency hospital, Chicago, several days ago and who was supposed to have committed suicide, has returned to her home in Worthington.

Killed in Train Crash.

North-bound Sunset express No. 9 of the Southern Pacific Railroad and Sunset express No. 10 from San Francisco collided near Salinas, Cal. A part of No. 9 was destroyed by fire. Two persons were killed and four injured.

Steamer San Blas Wrecked.

The steamer San Blas, which left San Francisco Nov. 29 for Panama, was wrecked between Acapulco and La Libertad, off the coast of Salvador, and is a total wreck. Her crew and passengers made their way in boats to La Libertad.

Hobson Wins Bride in Ohio.

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, hero of the Merrimac, will marry in February Miss Eleanor Ludlow, one of the most beautiful young women of Springfield, Ohio, niece of former Gov. Bushnell.

Rocketeer in Bad Health.

John D. Rockefeller was in Tarzantown, N. Y., recently, so changed in appearance that his friends scarcely recognized him. He is able to attend to business, though he looks very weak.

New Way to Shuffle Off.

John D. Rockefeller, 70, a farmer of Preble County, Ohio, cut a hole in the ice on Seven Mile creek, stuck his head in and drowned. The water was only eighteen inches deep.

Postmaster General Smith Resigns.

Postmaster General Smith has resigned and will be succeeded in the cabinet by Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin. The resignation is due to personal and business reasons.

Six Persons Hurt in Accident.

Six persons were more or less severely injured in an accident to a west-bound Madison street cable train at the Clinton street entrance to the Washington street tunnel in Chicago.

Gifts for Chicago University.

Dr. Harper, at convention of University of Chicago, announced gift of \$1,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller and \$375,000 from others whose names are withheld.

Traction Employees Avoid Strike.

By a vote of 503 to 129 the conductors and motormen of the Union Traction Company in Philadelphia decided not to strike.

General Wins a Father.

A son was born to Mrs. Frederick Funston, wife of Brig. Gen. Funston of Kansas, at Oakland, Cal.

DECIDES STRIKES ARE LAWFUL.

Important Opinion Rendered by Judge Taft at St. Louis. In the St. Louis Circuit Court Judge Taft decided that strikes were lawful and that any number of men might band together for the purpose of entering a demand for an increase of wages by leaving the service of their employers. The case in which the decision was rendered was that of Elbridge W. Chase against Journeymen Steamfitters' Local Union No. 20, Steamfitters' Helpers' Union No. 33 of the Building Trades Council, and 170 union men, who were named as defendants in the case. On Nov. 1 last the steamfitters struck for higher wages. Among those who refused the demand was Elbridge Chase, head of the steamfitters firm of Chase & Co., who secured a temporary injunction from the Circuit Court Nov. 9 to restrain the unions from the creation of men to Abraham, divided by the flood into two camps, the latter representing in some sense a fresh start of the human race. These primary times show God's hand in providing for man and in the ordaining of moral law and punishment of its infraction. (2) The rise of the Hebrew tribes—we can hardly say as yet the Hebrew nation, which begins with Abraham's call, which we may date conjecturally somewhere about 2200 B. C., and extends down to the exodus or the entry into Canaan about 1200 B. C. This latter period may be subdivided into the Palestinian period, 2200-1600, and the Egyptian period, 1600-1200, during which the Hebrews were living in the Land of Goshen. These dates are all approximate. Particularly the dates of Abraham and Joseph, each of which rests upon a supposed historical identification which may be later proved incorrect. However, the division into the great facts to be remembered: (1) God made the world. (2) God endowed man with capacities for mental, moral and spiritual life which distinguished him from all other animals and fitted him for a unique place in the universe as its highest product. (3) Man failed to live up to the best that was possible for him, he sinned, and therefore he was expelled from the Garden of Eden. (4) God's love for his creature did not abate; though he punished sin he planned for redemption. (5) Among the nations of the earth, several of which, particularly those in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile, had reached a high state of civilization, it pleased God to select the people known as the Hebrews to receive a fuller and clearer revelation of himself than was given to any other. Through their great patriarchs and leaders he taught lessons of divine providence and moral integrity and spiritual worship in these early ages. It is the record of the revelation which we have been studying.

MAN ROBS PREACHERS ONLY.

Prisoner at Columbus, Ohio, Makes a Peculiar Confession. S. D. Kinney, who was arrested in Columbus, Ohio, made a specialty of robbing preachers. He has operated in four different States since September. When searched ministers' credentials which enabled him to get reduced rates on railroad tickets were found. Valuable articles stolen from the homes of the ministers in Worthington, Hilliard and Ashland, Ohio, were also found on his person. Kinney said he visited preachers' houses because he was always sure of getting something. He voluntarily produced \$10 in pennies which he had taken from contributions boxes.

Four Flour Mills Closed.

Four flour mills of the Consolidated Milling Company in Minneapolis were shut down the other morning. It is probable that most of the mills of the city will be closed soon, due to a temporary depression in the demand for flour from abroad. A. C. Lord, president of the Consolidated Milling Company, said that a very serious element in the conditions which had compelled a shut-down at this time was the shortage of cars in the Northwest.

Result of Great Conference.

The conference in New York between representatives of labor and capital resulted in the appointment of a national board of arbitration composed of an equal number of representatives of labor, capital and general public, which is designed to settle all disputes of national importance between workmen and employers.

Gas Explosion Burns Train.

At Garden City, Kan., an explosion of gas on an east-bound Santa Fe passenger train set fire to the smoker, chair car and one sleeper, which were entirely burned. The passengers were uninjured, but Conductor John O'Day and Porter Robert Pennington were badly cut and burned.

Dr. R. S. Huidekoper.

Dr. R. S. Huidekoper died at a hospital in Philadelphia from a complication of diseases said to have been contracted during the Spanish-American war, in which he served. Dr. Huidekoper in 1893 was appointed chief surgeon in the army, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Bank Robbed of \$4,000.

The bank of Sturgis, Ky., was robbed of \$4,000 by robbers, who blew open the safe with nitroglycerin. Bloodhounds followed the trail for several miles, but lost it then on account of a rain. The police traced the robbers further than the dogs by finding accidental pawprints.

Schley Takes Action.

At the conference between Admiral Schley and his counsel it was decided to ask Secretary Long to withhold his approval of several of the court's findings until such time as the admiral, through his counsel, can file an objection thereto.

Fire at University of Utah.

The new training school of the University of Utah, with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire at Salt Lake. Loss \$80,000, insurance \$35,000. The fire is thought to have originated from combustion of chemicals in the laboratory.

Married a Millionaire.

Word comes from Chicago that Byron E. Shear of Denver has married Frances Bain, an opera singer of some repute and wealth. Shear made several millions out of the Mollie Gibson before aliver slumped.

Home Wrecker Is Shot.

W. J. Selva, an insurance agent, was shot on the street at Evansville, Ind., by Charles W. Baker. Selva is alleged to have caused the separation of Baker and his wife. His injuries will result fatally.

Postoffice Safe Is Robbed.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock the other morning thieves blew open the safe in the Wilmerding, Pa., postoffice. They secured several hundred dollars in cash and postage stamps to the value of nearly \$2,000.

Burglar Visits Kitchinbeck, N. Y.

Burglars entered the Kitchinbeck, N. Y., postoffice and bank, blowing open safes in both places. In the postoffice they got money and stamps amounting to \$300, but in the bank they got nothing.

Picked Up on Lake Michigan.

Drifting large drifter was picked up off Racine port by the steamer Santa Maria and with her half-frozen crew taken into Chicago harbor.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 26.

Fourth Quarter.
1. Oct. 6—Joseph Sold into Egypt.—Gen. 37:12-36.
2. Oct. 13—Joseph in Prison.—Gen. 39:20; 40:15.
3. Oct. 20—Joseph Exalted.—Gen. 41:28-49.
4. Oct. 27—Joseph and His Brethren.—Gen. 45:1-15.
5. Nov. 3—Death of Joseph.—Gen. 50:15-26.
6. Nov. 10—Israel Oppressed in Egypt.—Ex. 1:1-14.
7. Nov. 17—The Childhood of Moses.—Ex. 2:1-22.
8. Nov. 24—World's Temperance Lesson.—Isa. 5:3-30.
9. Dec. 1—The Call of Moses.—Ex. 3:1-12.
10. Dec. 8—Moses and Pharaoh.—Ex. 11:1-10.
11. Dec. 15—The Passover.—Ex. 12:1-17.
12. Dec. 22—The Passage of the Red Sea.—Ex. 14:13-27.

Review.
Perhaps six months is as long as the average Sunday school can be expected to continue a course of study, but it seems unfortunate that we must now leave the Hebrews on the brink of the sea and let them wander in the wilderness until next July before we hear any more of them. However, since we must leave over to the day of Pentecost, between the feast of the Passover and the coming of the Holy Spirit, the only thing to do is to sum up as well as possible the studies of the past six months, from Adam to the exodus, and endeavor to fix at least a few correct impressions upon the minds of the pupils.

The grand divisions, historically: (1) Prehistoric times, from the creation of man to Abraham, divided by the flood into two eras, the latter representing in some sense a fresh start of the human race. These primary times show God's hand in providing for man and in the ordaining of moral law and punishment of its infraction. (2) The rise of the Hebrew tribes—we can hardly say as yet the Hebrew nation, which begins with Abraham's call, which we may date conjecturally somewhere about 2200 B. C., and extends down to the exodus or the entry into Canaan about 1200 B. C. This latter period may be subdivided into the Palestinian period, 2200-1600, and the Egyptian period, 1600-1200, during which the Hebrews were living in the Land of Goshen. These dates are all approximate. Particularly the dates of Abraham and Joseph, each of which rests upon a supposed historical identification which may be later proved incorrect. However, the division into the great facts to be remembered: (1) God made the world. (2) God endowed man with capacities for mental, moral and spiritual life which distinguished him from all other animals and fitted him for a unique place in the universe as its highest product. (3) Man failed to live up to the best that was possible for him, he sinned, and therefore he was expelled from the Garden of Eden. (4) God's love for his creature did not abate; though he punished sin he planned for redemption. (5) Among the nations of the earth, several of which, particularly those in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile, had reached a high state of civilization, it pleased God to select the people known as the Hebrews to receive a fuller and clearer revelation of himself than was given to any other. Through their great patriarchs and leaders he taught lessons of divine providence and moral integrity and spiritual worship in these early ages. It is the record of the revelation which we have been studying.

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Congress.

On Monday, by a vote of 72 to 6, the Senate ratified the Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty. Only Senators Bacon, Blackburn, Culberson, Mallory, Teller and William voted against the convention. Bailey paired with Dewey and E. Kins. Rawlins paired with Hanna and Sewell. Daniel, Jones of Nevada, Patterson and Quay did not vote. The vote was reached after almost five hours of discussion in executive session. The debate was confined to discussion of the merits of the agreement and the policy of its provisions. The principal speech was made by Senator Teller in opposition to the treaty. Among the other speakers were Senators Clay, Fairbanks, McCumber, McLean of Mississippi, Culberson, Mallory, Tillman, Bacon and Bate. A resolution of protest offered by Mr. Vest of Missouri instructed the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the subject of anarchy and to report a constitutional method by which Congress may legislate for the suppression of anarchy and for the control of anarchy. The Senate adopted the nomination of Attorney General Knox, the judiciary committee reporting that the charges made were not upheld upon investigation.

On Tuesday the House decided to vote upon the bill to provide temporary revenue for the Philippine Islands Wednesday at 4 o'clock. The measure was discussed in committee of the whole Tuesday and was the subject of the first debate of the session. There were several lively exchanges, but no display of temper. Mr. Payne of New York, the floor leader of the majority, opened for his side and owing to the indisposition of Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the floor leader of the minority, who is suffering from an attack of the grip, the task of opening for the Democratic side devolved upon Mr. Swanson of Virginia. Other speeches were made by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio and Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. Cullum of Massachusetts, Shafer of Colorado, Dr. Armand of Missouri and Patterson of Tennessee, in opposition. The new assignment of committees was made in the Senate. While the Senate was in executive session Senator Morgan made an effort to have the Senate make his bill authorizing the acquisition of a right of way for the proposed isthmian canal across Costa Rica and Nicaragua the special order for 2 o'clock Wednesday, but the Senate declined to make the effort. Some Senators expressed the opinion that all general legislation should be postponed until after the holidays owing to the absence of a number of Senators. In the regular session no business of importance was done.

On Wednesday the Philippine tariff bill was passed by the House by a vote of 163 to 128, two Republicans, Littlefield of Maine and McCall of Massachusetts, voting with the opposition, and the Democrats, Dwyer, Broussard and

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The president of the sugar trust promises sugar at three cents a pound if Congress will remove the duty from raw sugar. What he is aiming at is the crippling of the best sugar industry. If that industry is encouraged it will not be long before the price of sugar comes down, despite the tariff.

By a vote of 72 to 6 the Senate has confirmed the Hay-Pouncefort treaty and the Senate in this matter has shown business-like decision and a prompt recognition of the wishes of the people. Both parties are to be congratulated on the vote, which is near enough unanimous to reflect upon the treaty-making branch of Congress without regard to partisan politics.

The majority of our people are dissatisfied with the findings of the Schley Court of Inquiry, but we think after the "Clouds Roll By," all will commend the action of the President and Secretary in determining that it shall be final, and no further official attention given to the controversy, which we believe at most, is but the outcome of jealousies among the officers. Schley is all right and Sampson has not been shorn of his locks.

Germany has a claim against Venezuela, and the latter has suggested the advisability of some land concessions in liquidation. President Roosevelt has unofficially served notice upon the South-American country, that this would be an infringement on the Monroe Doctrine not to be tolerated by the United States, and the effect on Germany will be worth noting. The Germans appear to be intent on stirring up a fight with the United States, but find President Roosevelt a pretty hard proposition to run against. —Bay City Tribune.

It is amusing, to say the least, to peruse the columns of the daily press in this state, and note the difference of opinion in regard to cutting of an extra session of the legislature. A portion of them denounce the governor in unmeasured terms and proceed at once to prove the impossibility of his being re-nominated, and much less re-elected, and anyone of them can name his successor already. The fact is at this time it is impossible for any man to make an intelligent guess. The probabilities all point to the following of long established precedent, and his being given a second term.

A dispatch received at Managua, Nicaragua, from Washington, announcing that the German government claims the exclusive right to navigate the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, under a concession granted a few days ago to the Atlas Steamship Company, has created considerable excitement throughout the country. It is declared that the concession in question was forfeited a month ago under a decision of arbitrators, because of failure to comply with the terms of the contract. In any event one of the articles of the concession declares that it shall not be an obstacle to the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

Two State Senators from the Upper Peninsula are preparing bills to bring before the next legislature for the protection of both deer and hunters. The proposition is that only bucks shall be killed and that the hunting season shall be extended. Heavy penalties are prescribed for the killing of a doe, and hunters will receive harsh treatment. The extending of the season is to avoid crowding the woods and thus imperiling the life of the hunters. It is claimed that as many bucks can be taken in two months as in the present time. The preservation of the doe it is claimed, will multiply the number of deer in the forest and more than repay the hunter for his patience and foresight.

Charles Emory Smith was one of the most active and efficient of the cabinet officers selected by President McKinley, and was strongly admired by President Roosevelt, who desired him to retain his post, but the resignation which has now taken place was rumored five or six months ago, to be among the possibilities. Probably it was contemplated long before President McKinley's death. The office of Postmaster-General has been filled by many gentlemen of ability and character, but it never had a more capable and popular incumbent than was the man whose retirement from the office is now announced. Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, who is

named to take Mr. Smith's place, has the confidence of the Republican party and the country.

The reports which are coming from Cuba these days show that a tumultuous time is probable at the approaching elections in the island. The leading aspirants for President of the Cuban republic are Palma and Maso, and some of the friends of the latter are charging, that the official element in the island—that is the Cubans who are in the administrative offices under the American regime, are using their influence over the American authorities to get the election machinery run in favor of their candidate, Palma. One of Maso's newspaper supporters, the Lucha, makes an incendiary appeal to the Cubans to resist the official element by force. It is supported by another paper, the Nacion, which insinuates that the officials are determined to hand the island over to the Americans, and it virtually urges rebellion against them in case Palma should be victorious.

A dispatch from Berlin says the manager of an American tool company's works in Berlin has made a remarkable comparison of the wages paid and cost of tools made there with the wages paid and cost of tools at the American works, both sets of laborers using identical machines. He finds that the American workman making an exact allowance for the difference in wages, turns out a clear 25 per cent more product for the same unit of wages. Man for man the German produces two-fifths of what an American does. A shoe factory at Breslau, using American machinery, secured better results by importing eight American workmen and paying them by the piece, to stimulate the German workmen, who then came within 10 per cent of the American's work.

The State Grange.

Promptly on time the Master's gavel fell, and the reverberations had hardly died away when labor commenced which continued from start to finish, and although we were deluged with invitations from all parts of the city to "call and look them over," yet without exception it was thought best to attend to the work for which they were sent. Time will not allow the mention of only such matters as interest us. Among the resolutions introduced by your delegate, was a resolution prohibiting the sale of large tracts of land to clubs and syndicates, and recommending legislation to keep all state lands on the market for actual settlement. The Forestry question was so well covered in Master Horton's address as to require only mention at my hands. It is briefly as follows: "Of each tract of land disposed of for farming purposes a certain per cent should be set aside for forestry purposes by the settler. And in order to secure the exemption from taxation, the settler must properly fence the same." I think the forestry question will crystallize in something similar to the above. As I was appointed one of the committee on agricultural college, and Farmer's Institutes, we thought it best to make a personal inspection. Under the guidance of Pres. Snyder we were shown over the grounds and different buildings and found everything in complete order. Among those of special interest was the women's building, where we were permitted to see the pretty girls taking instruction in household work and economy. Last but not least, is the building and equipping of a hospital where the sick can be cured under the care of skilled physicians and nurses at a minimum cost. All of the students work and it seems to be the object of the management to add dignity to labor. No one loses his social standing on account of his line of work, the stable boy standing as high as any, viewing it as it is, an honor to the state. Securing an interview with C. D. Smith, Superintendent of Institutes, we were very cordially treated by that gentleman. He assured us that Institutes were a big machine to run and that it was his intention to continue the plans and purposes of his predecessor, I. C. Butterfield, making only such changes as conditions required. He thanked the Grange for their assistance in the past, and asked for their co-operation in the future.

The work of co-operating with our educational interests (of which I may speak further later on), deserve the attention of all, school commissioners, examiners and teachers, as it will assist them in their various duties, more particularly in their institutes. I can not close this article without mentioning some of the work outlined by the state lecturer, Mrs. F. D. Saunders, which consists of a course of study in the lecture hour in subordinate grades. The first will be a course of parliamentary rules, to be given in lessons, practically illustrated, extending through the entire year. Young people should avail themselves of this opportunity. Teachers join the Grange so that you can help us in our work, and at the

A Hint To Holiday Buyers.

Christmas is almost here, and before selecting your gifts don't fail to call at our store, and examine the finest and most complete stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings, Hats, Caps, etc.

For Ladies'.

A nice Dresspattern, A nice Silkwaist, A nice Satin Waist, New Table Napkins, Fancy Towels, Nice Comforters, Nice Blankets, A nice Bedspread, A pair of Shoes, Fancy Slippers, Silk or Linen Handkerchiefs, A pair of nice Leggings, A pair nice Gloves or Mitts.

For Gentlemen.

A Good Suit of Clothes, A Good Overcoat, A Good Ulster, A Good Cap. A pair of Felt Shoes, A Muffler, A pair Suspenders, a pair Gloves or Mitts, Fine all wool Sweaters, Fancy Shirts, A fine selection of Holiday Ties.

For Little Girls.

A good Suit, A good Reecer, A good Ulster, A good Overcoat, A good Overcoat, A good Cap, A pair of good Shoes, A pair of Mitts, A pair of Felt, A pair of good Leggings, A woolen Sweater.

The above affords a most suitable X-mas present for all.

H. JOSEPH.

Originator of Low Prices. (Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.



ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?
ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.
HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.
F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:
Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be read at your discretion.
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.
I then saw your advertisement in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it out a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain, Very truly yours,
F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Your treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.
Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost.
INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

same time to honor your calling. All work outlined by the Grange is conservative and I believe will result in general good. Proposed legislation may in some instances be slow to materialize, but the Grange will henceforth act as brakesman in preventing fast legislation, and also in railroadizing undesirable bills.
Fraternally your Delegate,
PERRY OSTRANDER.

Brain-Food Nonsense.
Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance, or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulate the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Four-ner's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

The best way to treat the tariff is to let it alone. The most amazing thing in the world is this persistent attempt to have it tinkered. There is no more sense in it than there would be in a movement to revive the free silver issue on the ground that the country, having prospered under a gold standard, ought to have a change. The two things go together. It was the Dingley act, in conjunction with the monetary legislation of the Republican party, that brought the country out of depression, and established its fortunes anew. These two are the twin pillars of the temple of prosperity. Why should either of them be shaken? We hope and we believe that loyalty to country as well as to party will be strong enough to cause this view to prevail. Wait until some harm comes from the tariff, instead of untold blessings, before we think of changing it. There is danger to the people and the threat of ruin to the republican party in every assault upon the tariff.—Red Wing (Minn.) Republican.

Great Luck of an Editor.
"For two years all efforts to cure Eczema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse, N.Y., "then I was wholly cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's the world's best cure for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25 cents at L. Fourniers'.

MORE HEAT, LESS FUEL.

Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the waste of heat up the chimney, and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves, labor or expense. It soon saves its cost, \$1.50 or \$3.00 by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is usually substituted for the second length of pipe above the stove, or for any other joint in the pipe. It allows the use of any kind of fuel, including soft coal. It has nicked trimmings. It has no close competitor. Sold by Albert Kraus, dealer in hardware and Salling, Hanson & Co., general store, Grayling.

TO OUR READERS.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.

The Crawford Avalanche.
—AND—
The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.
BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR
FOR ONLY \$1.65.

The "Twice-a-Week Free Press" is conceded by all to be Michigan's leading newspaper.
Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

Circuit Court Assignments.

Pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years 1902 and 1903 as follows:
Arenac County—Third Mondays in February, June and October.
Crawford County—Third Mondays in January, May and September.
Gladwin County—Second Mondays in February, June and October.
Ogemaw County—Fourth Mondays in February, June and October.
Oshtemo County—Fourth Mondays in January, May and September.
Roscommon County—Second Mondays in January, May and September.
NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.
Date d. West Branch, Mich., Oct. 17, 1901. oc24-6t

WANTED—Salesmen, to sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms, and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawks Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. oc17-4m

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Dry Goods,

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Hardware,
Tinware, Glassware,
Crockery,
Hay, Grain, Feed

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Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

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DEALERS IN

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

Did You hear?

OF

The Great Bargains

we are offering. Just listen:

- 10-4 Bed Blankets, extra heavy, 39c a pair.
- Men's heavy Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, 75c a suit.
- Men's Jersey Overshirts, fleece lined at 45c.
- Men's wool Pants 98c a pair.
- Men's Suits, double breasted, worth \$7.00, for \$5.25.
- Ladies' Hose, fleece lined, 9c a pair.
- Ladies' Vests, fleece lined, 22c.

Our motto is to sell our customers good goods at the lowest prices. We aim to please.

Now is your time to save from 25 to 40 per cent on Ladies' Jackets, Capes and Furs. You are always welcome at our store.

Save your coupons, and get furniture free. A coupon given with every purchase.

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America's BEST Republican Paper.

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The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

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I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEY E line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most enduring machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.

mar14-ly DAVID FLAGG.

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INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and loaded bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can never give. For more information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

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Stations.	AR. AT GRAYLING.	AR. AT MARQUETTE.
Marquette Express.	4:40 P. M.	7:15 P. M.
Marquette Exp.	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Way Express.	6:30 A. M.	6:45 A. M.
Accommodation.	12:00 M.	3:40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Stations.	AR. AT GRAYLING.	AR. AT MARQUETTE.
Detroit Express.	2:10 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
N. Y. Express.	1:40 A. M.	5:40 A. M.
Accommodation.	6:10 A. M.	9:50 A. M.

LEWISTON BRANCH.

Stations.	AR. AT GRAYLING.	AR. AT MARQUETTE.
Accommodation.	8:30 A. M.	1:45 P. M.

A. W. CAMPBELL, O. W. RUGGLES, Local Agents.

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Time Table No. 2.

Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Stations.	Frederic	Alba
Frederic Accommodation	5:10 Dep.	Arr. 12:05
5:27	Ausable River	
5:42	Muirhead	*11:45
	Deward	*11:30
5:55	Manistee River	*11:22
	Blue Lake Jet.	*11:19
	Crooked Lake	
	Blue Lake	
6:00	Snow Lake	*11:14
6:14	Manitoulin Road	*10:58
6:25	Lake Harold	*10:50
	Alba	*10:45
6:42	Green River	*10:25
7:05	Jordan River	*10:05
7:10	E. J. S. Crossing	*10:00
7:30 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	9:40
P. M.	East Jordan.	A. M.

Trains will stop where no train is shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where this is shown.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Fred Alexander is home for the holidays.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

The mercury registered below zero from 1° to 17°, every night last week.

You will save money by trading at H. Joseph's.

House to Rent. Enquire at Fournier's Drug Store.

House to RENT—Enquire of Wm. McCullough. C. W. WEST.

Cigars, 12 in a box, for 50c, at Sorenson's Tobacco Store.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

A desirable line of Holiday Gifts at Jensen's, next to opera house.

The country is safe, at least until January 6th, when Congress will reconvene.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

Miss Althea McIntyre is home from her school at Rosecommon, for the two weeks holiday vacation.

A new line of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Felt at Joseph's. Come and see them.

Miss Laura Simpson is home from the State Normal, at Mt. Pleasant, for the holidays.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

G. L. Alexander was on a business trip to Detroit, the first of the week.

90c will buy a box of 25 Hemmer Champion Cigars, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Everyone will be benefited by calling at H. Joseph's, and look his goods and prices over.

T. E. Hanson donated the skingles for the Congregational parsonage, thereby winning the thanks of the members.—Rosecommon News.

If you want to save money on your Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, or Shoes, etc., etc., call on H. Joseph.

Mrs. J. E. McKnight returned from her visit last Friday, and the first of the week went to W. S. Chalkers, in Maple Forest, for Christmas.

Buy your Christmas presents at Fournier's Drug Store, where you will find a complete assortment to select from.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Fournier's Drug Store is Santa Claus's headquarters, and the most complete line of Holiday Gifts will be found there, at popular prices.

Do not forget to read the Tax Supplement in this issue, and see if any of your property is advertised for sale.

Susan.—The pimples, sores and blackheads are danger signals. Take Rocky Mountain Tea, you'll give a farewell reception to your troubles. 35c. Ask your druggist.

Sol Smith, Russel and Peacemaker cigars are the best Nickel cigars. Buy a Christmas box; only 50c, at Sorenson's Tobacco Store.

The express packages received here last week were too numerous for Agent Jones' sleigh, and he had to impress the big dray to draw them to the office.

The Sol Smith Cigars are all right. Buy a Christmas box, and if you do not find it to be the best cigar, bring them back. Sold at Sorenson's Tobacco Store.

John Rouse struck town Monday evening, and will enjoy a few days of home life, the absence of which is his only regret, in his life on the road.

A case of Scarlet Fever was reported Saturday, at the home of S. Lavature. It was properly quarantined and it is hoped that there will be no spread of the contagion.

Used by the ladies of fashion all over the world. It's without doubt the greatest beautifier ever offered the American women. 25c. Made only by the Madison Medicine Co. Ask your Druggist.

The closing exercises in the lower rooms of school, last week, were given a Christmas character, with trees, gifts and appropriate programmes. The little ones were made happy as they should be.

Christmas again!

And we are better prepared than ever to meet the demands. Our new X-mas goods have arrived, and you can see at our store a more extensive and FINE VARIETY than ever before. S. H. & Co.

Mr. Ferguson, an attorney from Rosecommon, formerly of Cheloygan, was a pleasant caller on Monday. We expect to meet him again at the next term of Circuit Court.

One of the women speakers at the convention of farmers club in Ann Arbor the other day said, she could find nothing in this world to comfort her. She might try the next world, it dissatisfied her.

Mrs. T. Judge and Mrs. Jos. Sims, who succeeds her as P.M. at Judge, were in town last week arranging the bonds for the transfer of the office, after which Mrs. Judge will join her husband in the far West.

We are still in the lead in Fine China, Glassware and First Class X-mas Goods. S. H. & Co.

M. Laughray and son Jas. J., took a contract this week from Salling, Hanson & Co., of putting in three million feet of timber for them. The timber is located on Black River and it is expected that it will take three years to complete the work. Rosecommon News.

Work on the salt well has been discontinued for a little time on account of the cold weather. When they stopped work the brine was running over the top of the pipe. 2700 feet deep in a small quantity and there is no question of its ultimate success.

Our teachers returned to their several homes, last week for the holidays, and the town would have seemed lonely but for the coming home of our teachers who are engaged elsewhere. We do not dare venture an opinion, but we have heard the boys say, that "our girls" more than all the bill.

The new woman is learning rapidly. It is announced from Peoria that the woman cashier of one of the leading institutions of that city is a defaulter. She admits her guilt, says she has been stealing for more than a year, gives no reason for her action, and voluntarily refunded \$500.00.

If you want to make a NICE PRESENT see what we have before you decide. S. H. & Co.

Charles L. Brown, who lives just over the line in Rosecommon County, has a strong article in last week's MICHIGAN FARMER, refuting the Munchausen story of the Detroit JOURNAL, of Nov. 9th, regarding the utter worthlessness of this section of the State. He gives them facts to consider.

The Grayling Electric Light and Power Co., shut the gates of their dam the first of last week, expecting to be ready to use the accumulated power this week, but alas, "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." In the morning about twenty feet of the dam was washed out and it will take all or more than this week to replace it.

Is it reported from Lansing, that Auditor General Powers is deeding to Land Commissioner Wilkey all the lands in Crawford County, delinquent under the statute, so they will be immediately open for homestead entry. Will they be next withdrawn from the homestead list and set aside as part of the Forestry Preserve?

Our Dry Goods and Grocery Departments are up to date in every respect. Come in and see what we have. S. H. & Co.

From the looks of our markets this week, no one on earth need starve. There was not only a magnificent display of Meats and Poultry, but the arrangement and decorations would do honor to any city, and best of all it was home grown and not imported from Chicago.

A thief who had been at work in camp for Ginnabough, drew his pay Monday morning and started for home, but before going out the helve out of a new axe and put the axe in his turkey. A search warrant found it, and then Charley's heart softened at his pleading, and he let him go without prosecuting him for the larceny.

Ex-Senator Patton, of Grand Rapids, one of the cleanest and most brilliant men of the State, uses no whitewash toward the derelict officials in his home city, charged with bribery and corruption, and says Jackson or Marquette will have their populations increased at the expense of Grand Rapids, but he believes the atmosphere will be purer for their going, and the lesson may be learned in time by other municipalities.

Laundry Notice.

Remember, if you have your Laundry in by Monday morning, you can have it in time to start the new year clean and sweet.

FRED SLEIGHT.

Julius K. Merz has returned home to spend the holidays with his family and friends.

The officers of Grayling Lodge E. & A. M. will be installed to morrow (Friday) evening. There will also be work in the third degree.

The Mothers' and Teachers' Society will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. W. J. Hoover, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 2d., '02, at 3 o'clock. Every woman interested in children is invited to be present.

The Chicago Newspaper Union is sending their rural customers a Christmas remembrance of a fine port-monia. While we are truly thankful, we cannot imagine what they think a country editor wants of such a thing, unless they want to make him feel worse as he gazes into the empty void. The rule is that our subscribers carry our money.

An exchange says: There are many cases of small pox in the state which are being treated as Cuban itch, cedar itch, or chicken-pox, and as a consequence the disease is spreading. It is now reported at 73 places. At Interlachen, in Grand Traverse county, conditions are so based that there is talk of quarantining the entire town.

Many homes and hearts were gladdened in our village yesterday, by true, though unostentatious charity. The thousands of Christmas gifts which were made for friendship's sake, pleasant as they were, are far outweighed by those which were given in the spirit of Him whose birth was celebrated. The liberality of our merchants is acknowledged, and that of the pioneer firm of Salling, Hanson & Co., is proverbial. Several sleigh loads of necessities were delivered to scores of deserving poor, while the clerks and older employees of the firm were generously remembered.

The Scientific American give this receipt which the whole world should know. At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat, make the room close, then take a tea cup and pour in an equal quantity of tar and turpentine, then hold this cup over the fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The patient, inhaling the fumes, will cough out the membranous matter and the diphtheria will pass off. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the throat and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians.

If farmers knew which were their friends in the animal kingdom they would be more considerate in their protection. The potato bug is a universal nuisance. Ordinary barn yard fowls do not eat them, and the farmer has to rely on Paris Green and other poisons. According to the Farm Journal, a quail flew against the side of a house and was picked up dead. On opening its crop the farmer discovered 101 potato bugs, which were fresh gathered and some of them still alive. The quail had evidently searched out the hibernating places of the potato bugs, and proceeded to fatten himself and befriend the farmer at the same time. Yet the farmer looks on indifferently, when amateur sportsmen add pot hunters invade their fields to shoot these birds and when the season draws near its close, the farmer goes forth to kill as many as possible of the few that escape the hunters. The quail is a bird which does no appreciable damage to crops, and if he attacked no other pest than the potato bug he is worth all the protection the farmer can give.

Crawford Grange met in G. A. R. Hall, Saturday noon, and after partaking of a picnic dinner, elected the following officers: Master—Perry Ostrander. Overseer—W. C. Johnson. Lecturer—Chas. Ingerson. Steward—Elmer Ostrander. Assist. Steward—Augustus Funk. Chaplain—Henry Funk. Treasurer—Fred E. Hoessli. Gate Keeper—James Sullivan. L. A. Stewart—Mrs. H. Feldhauser. Ceres—Mrs. Susan Funk. Pomona—Miss Dora Hoessli. Flora—Mrs. Phillips. Cor. to Michigan Farmer—Perry Ostrander.

South Branch Items.

John Corwin is drawing Wood to Rosecommon.

Ernie Richardson is drawing Ties to Rosecommon.

Miss Redhead spent Saturday and Sunday at J. Royce's.

Miss Minnie Richardson is visiting her uncle, Frank Richardson, of Richfield.

Miss Mabel Redhead began a two months term of school in the Richfield district, the 16th.

Head has so far recovered as to be able to get around the house with the aid of a crutch and cane.

Santa Claus' Headquarters.

We take pleasure in stating that our new line of Holiday Goods this season is the best we ever selected, and is composed of the following: Photo and Autograph Albums, Toilet and Manicure Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Photograph Frames and Holders, Traveling Dressing Cases, Work and Necktie Boxes, Smoking Sets, Trinket and Jewel Boxes, Mirrors, Vases, Scrap and Gift Books, Christmas Cards, Dolls, Toys, Games, &c. Give us a call.

Fournier's Drug Store.

Merry Christmas, AND A Happy New Year to all!

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

Saw Death Near.

"It often made my heart ache," writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "to hear my wife cough until it seemed her weak and sore lungs would collapse. Good doctors said she was so far gone with Consumption that no medicine or earthly help could save her, but a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, and persistent use of this excellent medicine saved her life." It's absolutely guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung diseases. 50c and \$1.00 at L. Fournier's. Trial bottle free.

Jury List—Circuit Court. The following is a list of Jurors drawn for the January Term of the Circuit Court, to be convened on Monday, Jan. 20th., 1892.

Sherman Cady,	South Branch.
James Smith,	Frederic.
N. P. Olson,	Grayling.
H. S. Buck,	Map. Forest.
Joseph Scott,	South Branch.
John A. Love,	Beaver Creek.
Mark S. Dilley,	Frederic.
Charles Jerome,	Grayling.
Walter Love,	Maple Forest.
Conrad Welnes,	South Branch.
Stewart B. Sicker,	Bea. Creek.
Lars Nelson,	Grayling.
John Edmonds,	Maple Forest.
Ernest Richardson,	So. Branch.
Willie C. Smith,	Beaver Creek.
Ed. Wainwright,	Grayling.
Amos Buck,	Maple Forest.
C. L. Richardson,	So. Branch.
L. B. Merrill,	Beaver Creek.
Wm. Blumhan,	Grayling.
Edgar Wilkinson,	Map. Forest.
Chas. Waldrup,	South Branch.
Chas. Siskby,	Beaver Creek.

Food Changed To Po son. Putting food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons from clogged bowels, gently, easily but surely, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Fevers, all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25c, at L. Fournier's.

Estray Notice.

Strayed into my enclosure, Dec. 9th, a hornless heifer. (Owner is requested to appear, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise the animal will be disposed of in compliance with the statutes.) P. AEBLE, Grayling, Mich.

A woman's Awful Peril. There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation, "were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, etc. Try it. Only 50c. Guaranteed. For sale by L. Fournier.

Officers Masonic Lodge.

At the last Regular Communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

John J. Coventry,	W. M.
George W. Comer,	S. W.
John Burt,	J. W.
R. D. Connine,	Treas.
John F. Hum,	Secy.
Fred Sleight,	S. D.
Edner Matson,	J. D.
Stewards and Tyler to be appointed hereafter.	

Charles Cowell came home from the Ferris school at Big Rapids, last Saturday, for a piece of the Christmas turkey.

C. L. DeWaele received a letter during the week asking him to go to the express office. On arriving he was surprised on receiving a present of a gold watch, the gift of his sons.—Rosecommon News.

NOTICE.

The assessment roll for the township of Grayling is at the bank of Grayling, where taxes will be received at any time during the month of December.

M. HANSON, Deputy Treas.

Puts gray matter in your head. Brings a rosy glow to faded cheeks. Restores vim, vigor and mental happiness. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35c. Ask your druggist.

ESTRAYED—A steer 1½ years old, red and white, neck all red. Information will be rewarded by the owner, P. Kroman, Grayling, Mich.

Says He Was Tortured. "I suffered such pain from Corns-I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and Piles. Cure guaranteed by L. Fournier. 25c.

WE SELL Palatine Oil. Comprador Teas. Royal Tiger Coffee. Fancy Canned Goods. Flour, Hay and Feed. BATES & CO.

C. C. WESCOTT, DENTIST. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

DON'T BE FOOLED! Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitutes. Ask your druggist.

The Century MAGAZINE "The Leading Periodical of the World" Will make 1901 "A Year of Humor."

Contributors to the Year of Humor.	Reminiscences and Portraits of
"Mark Twain."	"Petroleum Nasby"
F. P. Dunne.	Josh Billings.
"Mr. Dooley."	Mark Twain.
Joel C. Harris.	John G. Saxe.
"Uncle Remus."	"Mrs. Partington"
E. W. Townsend.	Miles O'Reilly.
"Chimble Fadder"	Hans Breitman.
George Ade.	"Artemus Ward"
E. McEwen Stuart.	Orpheus C. Kerr.
Whitcomb Riley.	"Bill Nye."
P. L. Dunbar.	P. R. Stockton.
Golett Burgess.	D. G. Mitchell.
K. B. Stockton.	H. C. Kanner.
Tudor Jenks.	"Sam Slick."
E. Parker Butler.	Eugene Field.
Carolyn Wells.	R. Grant White.
H. S. Edwards.	Capt. G. H. Derby.
C. Bailey Fernald.	John Phoenix.
C. Batell Loomis.	Wendell Holmes.
Oliver Herford.	M. Thomson.
Elliott Flower.	"Q. K. Philander"
A. Bigelow Paine.	Doesticks, P. B.
Beatrice Herford.	Bret Harte.

The West, Illustrated by Remington. Interesting papers on Social Life in New York.

Personal Articles on Froes, McKinley and Roosevelt. A great year of the greatest American Magazines begun in November 1901, first issue of the new volume. Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of the CENTURY in 1902, by addressing at once The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

Gold Medal

—AT— BUFFALO!

The Millions of Women who wear

Queen Quality

Shoes are an Army of witnesses to their wonderful Fitting Qualities.

These shoes have received the greatest volume of patronage ever bestowed upon

an article of foot wear and were awarded the Gold Medal at Buffalo.

"They Fit where Others Fail!"

Closing-Out-Sale of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Jackets and Capes! Any Jacket or Cape in the house will be sold positively at cost.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART. Advertisers of Facts. The One Price for All Store. Grayling Mich

Christmas Goods!

The Furniture Store is full of fancy goods. Something new in gifts for old and young. Be sure and give us a call before buying elsewhere.

J. W. SORENSON.

OUR Fall Opening, 1901.

We have just received a new line of Ladies' Silk and Satin Waists, Rainy Day Skirts, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Belts. We wish to call your special attention to our line of Worsted Shirt Waists. We have the finest assortment in the city, all new and up to-day. We also wish to call your special attention to our

Shoe Department. We give a written guarantee with every pair of men's, ladies' and childrens shoes, purchased of us. We have just received a complete line of men's and childrens' Suits and Overcoats, which we will sell at the lowest possible price. Your call is solicited.

Respectfully A. KRAUS & SON. One Price Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels,"

CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spoke, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE, Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office. O. PALMER.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

The World's Population.



There has been an enormous increase in the population of European countries and of the United States during the last century. The growth all round was from 170,000,000 to about 510,000,000.

In the United States, which has immensely greater virgin resources with which to supply its population, it has been noticed that the town population is increasing disproportionately. In the United States, in spite of the magnitude of increase of population, recent growth has not been so fast as earlier in the nineteenth century. Until 1850 the growth of each census period ranged between 33 and 36 per cent. Since then it has been 30 per cent to 1880, and is now about 21 per cent.

The rate of growth of population of the communities might still be considerable, even if no higher than in the last few years. An addition of even 10 per cent only as the average every ten years would far more than double the 500,000,000 in a century, and have the white population at this century's end at 2,000,000,000. Secondly, some of the rates of increase mentioned, such as that in Australia and the United States at certain periods, are quite abnormal, and due largely to exceptional immigration.

Finally, there is the question which many people have given no thought to, namely, whether the reproductive power of the population in question is as great now as fifty or sixty years ago. It is a question which cannot be rushed, and I am unable to commit myself to the belief, heard from some quarters, that the rate of increase in the population is, as in France, coming nearly to a standstill. The gravity of the stationariness of population in France lay in the fact that the death rate there remained high, while the birth rate fell.

SIR ROBERT GRIFFIN.
Ex-President of the British Statistical Society.

Why There Are Fewer Ministers.

To those interested in theological education the statistics of the seminaries for the last six years have given cause for serious thought. These statistics indicate a steady decline in attendance, amounting, in some cases, to from 40 to 45 per cent. The anxiety thus awakened is not allayed when one turns from the seminary statistics to the colleges and academies, and finds that the same downward trend is apparent in the falling off at the seminaries. It appears, therefore, that the lowest point in the ebb has not yet been reached.

It has been alleged that the church has lost its hold upon the community, that it has been invaded by the spirit of worldliness, commercialism and materialism, demoralizing the religious life of young men and rendering them unwilling to take up the trials of ministerial life. It has even been questioned whether the church could survive the inferiority of the world. But why this commercialism, materialism and worldliness should have made itself felt in the theological seminaries only during the last five or six years is hard to see.

It is further alleged that a new era of agitations for the revision or abolition of creeds, discarding the origin and literary form of the books of the Bible (commonly known under the head



of the higher criticism) have had the effect of repelling men from the ministry of at least some Christian churches. On the contrary, however, it would be natural for young and vigorous men, as in the past, to be attracted by trials and discussions as affording a field for accomplishment.

Other authorities tell us that the recent financial crisis and the revival of business which has followed it are the chief causes of the trouble. It is true, no doubt, that when the panic of 1893 came many young men just entering on their studies preparatory to a theological education found it impossible to continue. These probably would have been entering the seminaries within the last two or three years. It is true also that with the return of prosperity these and others, who would have looked toward the ministry under normal conditions, have been attracted into business by the opportunities offered in that sphere. These explanations are but partial ones.

Over against these conjectural and unsatisfactory guesses for the reason of decreased numbers in the seminaries may be advanced the theory that the supply for several years past has been larger than the demand. It was the Presbyterian Church as typical we shall find that for twenty-five years, ending with 1895, the number of churches grew more rapidly than the number of ministers. But during the six years since 1895 the number of ministers has increased so much faster than the churches that at the present day there are more ministers on the rolls in proportion to the number of churches than at any time in history. The curious feature of the case is that this extraordinary increase in the number of ministers came precisely during the years which show the steadily diminishing number of students in the seminaries. The conclusion cannot be avoided, therefore, that the condition in the theological seminaries is due to the conviction that there are too many ministers already.

It is the correct diagnosis of the case, it follows that there is no serious ground for alarm to the Christian Church. Whenever in the experience of God a larger number of ministers shall be needed, the church may be trusted to furnish them. ANDREW C. ZENOS, D. D., Professor in McCormick Theological Seminary.

The North American Indians.



If a people invades a strange country in which another people, with its peculiar civilization, has lived for a long time, one of two things usually happens; either the invaders absorb or exterminate the invaded after a certain length of time, or they are absorbed by the original inhabitants. Thus the Romans in ancient times absorbed the numerous peoples which inhabited the Italian peninsula and brought them into the fold of Latin civilization. On the other hand, the Indians of Mexico and South America to a great extent absorbed the conquering Spaniards and Portuguese and lowered their level of civilization.

In the case of the Indians of North America, however, neither of the two things happened. It has always been a wise rule with the English people in its colonial invasions all over the world never to quit short of the inferior races of the invaded countries. That is probably one of the reasons of the inevitable success of England's colonial policy. The invasion of North America offers one of the best examples of that policy, if strictly adhered to. The white invaders have fought bloody wars with the Indians, who desperately resisted the forward march of civilization. Periods of bitter strife have alternated with periods of peace and friendly commercial relations. In spite of all that the invaders have not absorbed any considerable number of the Indians. There was no danger at any time that the blood of the millions of white invaders would become debased by the

GATHERING THE ICE CROP.

Cutting System Now in Use Is More Elaborate Than Old Method. In these modern days the cutting of ice is a much more elaborate process than it was fifteen or twenty years ago, when workmen simply went out on the frozen surfaces of lakes and rivers with a one-handled crosscut saw and cut out the cakes, which were drawn up an incline into the icehouses by means of ropes. Nowadays each cake is handled more or less by about a dozen men before it reaches its place in the icehouse. In the first place, if the surface of the ice is not perfectly clear it is swept or scraped free of all snow or anything else that may be lying upon it. Then the marker, the man who is to scratch the lines along which the ice cakes are to be cut, begins operations. In a frame, to which handles similar to those of a plow are attached for guiding purposes, are two teeth, one in the rear of the other. A horse attached to this frame drags it over the ice while it is directed by the driver who holds the handles. The teeth cut into the ice deep enough to leave a fissure that can easily be traced. After cutting lines, all running in the same direction, the marker cross-cuts these with lines running at right angles, thus marking out the exact size of the cakes to be cut.

After the marking off is completed, or sometimes before it is finished, the cutting machine is brought out on the ice. This machine is somewhat similar in design to the marker, but it is of heavier construction, stronger, and has teeth about ten inches in length. Often both this machine and the marker have an extension arm fitted with teeth, the stretch of the arm being the exact width of a cake of ice. The cutting machine is driven up and down the ice until the knives or teeth have cut into their full length. If the ice is over ten inches in thickness the cutting is, of course, not yet completed and the old hand-saws are brought into play to finish the job. The cakes of ice are then ready for the man with the crowbar, who pries them apart and sends them floating down toward the point where they leave the water on the way to the interior of the icehouses. The cakes are generally cut about twenty or twenty-two inches square, as the most convenient size for handling and transportation.

The houses for storing the ice are, of course, built so close to the water that the elevator for hauling up the ice can reach from the top of the building down to the water's edge. The buildings are, as a rule, about the height of a three or four story structure, and are from 100 to 150 feet in width by more than that in length. The walls are usually double, with an air chamber of about a foot between the two walls. Sometimes the walls are treble, with two air chambers for the protection of the ice. The interior is divided into several great compartments, which are as separate as if they were in different buildings. This arrangement is made so that it will not be necessary to expose the whole of the interior to the outer air when taking out a load of ice for market.

Poetry Out of Date.

There is no great thought, no worthy emotion, which may not be better expressed in prose than in verse to-day. Verse was the primitive expression of man's thought. Rhythm was the characteristic of its first crude literary efforts. Homer, Dante and Shakespeare cast their thoughts and emotions in verse because the metrical form was the only adequate method of expression invented in their day.

English prose has been developed to the point, however, where it is a finer, more subtle instrument of wider scope than English verse, and poetry's chief excuse for being has been destroyed. Literary truth is truth to nature. Poetry is artificial and bears the deadly brand of insincerity in its form.

OSCAR L. TRIGGS,
Professor in Chicago University.

officers who devised the poster that the fact that a young man cannot rise from the ranks to a commission is the bar that keeps ambitious young men from entering the service.

They can never rise above the rank of a non-commissioned officer. No matter how deserving he may be, the boy who enlists in the navy must always regard himself as socially and mentally the inferior of the more fortunate boy who has been educated at government expense at Annapolis. He must also be ready whenever one of the more fortunate souls so decrees to render almost any sort of menial service.

Why the Snow Is Not Black or Red.

Why is the snow white is a question frequently asked. Because black snow would be dangerous, so would red or yellow. These are "warming-up colors," and they change the sun's rays to heat. Such snow would soon melt again and prove a very poor protection. But white snow throws back the sunlight in just the form in which it receives it, and thus the snow can be on the ground, and the sun on the snow, and its dark color quickly makes it melt. It is not until the sun shines on it that it melts, and once the sun's rays strike the snow, the snow melts and the sun's rays are reflected back to the snow and the snow melts again.

The Dear Little Thing.

"Oh, pshaw!" cried the fond young man who was writing to her dearest friend, "this dictionary isn't complete at all."

"What's the matter?" inquired her husband.

"I want to find out how to spell 'sumptuousness,'" Philadelphia Press.

And you ever have a person tell you a lie and you know he was not telling the truth? Think of it the next time you start to tell a falsehood.

A FIGHTING GOVERNOR.

Minnesota Executive Would Smash a Railroad Combine. Few fights against combines have aroused more interest in this country than the one in the Northwestern States in opposition to the consolidation of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern and Burlington Railroads. Gov. Samuel R. Van Sant of Minnesota, who has led the battle against the roads, has had the support of a number of other Governors.

Cloths Woven from Rocks.

The weaving of stone into material for clothing, the making of flexible and lasting granite trousers, black marble coats and fancy onyx waistcoats may be a possibility of the future, the weavers say. They remind the Philadelphia Record that already curtains are made of asbestos and cloth manufactured from chalk.

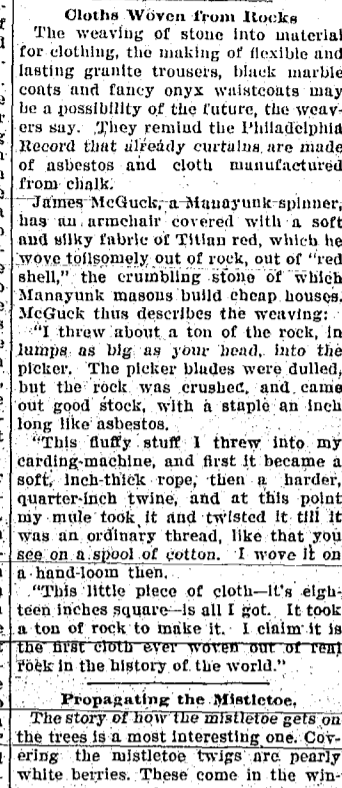
James McGuck, a Manayunk spinner, has an armchair covered with a soft and silky fabric of Titan red, which he wove tolerably out of rock, out of "red shell," the crumbling stone of which Manayunk masons build cheap houses. McGuck thus describes the working: "I threw about a ton of the rock in jumps as big as your head, into the picker. The picker blades were dulled, but the rock was crushed, and came out good stock, with a staple an inch long like asbestos."

"This stuff I threw into my carding-machine, and first it became a soft, inch-thick rope, then a harder, quarter-inch twine, and at this point my mule took it and twisted it till it was an ordinary thread, like that you see on a spool of cotton. I wove it on a hand-loom then."

Propagating the Mistletoe.

The story of how the mistletoe gets on the trees is a most interesting one. Covering the mistletoe twigs are nearly white berries. These come in the winter

ICE HARVEST, AT ITS HEIGHT.



ICE HARVEST, AT ITS HEIGHT.

TEA-DRINKING SOUTH.

Formerly a Medicine, But Is Now a Beverage.

"The increased consumption of tea is one of the interesting phases of modern-commercial life in the South," said a drummer to a reporter, "and you would be surprised at the vast change which has taken place in this respect. The fact is that during the past few years the changes in the tea business have amounted to a revolution. I have just returned from a trip on the road and I touched some of the most remote places in Texas and Mississippi, and while I have been out before in the same territory, I was surprised at the increased number of tea drinkers."

"Up to a few years ago in the more remote sections of the country tea was used almost exclusively in the sick room. Tea had to be bought in the country from the druggist. The man who dealt in general merchandise rarely thought of selling tea, unless he had a medicine counter in his store. Tea was something flimsy, to be given to the convalescing patient, along with crackers, tasteless broth and things of that sort."

"This is not the case now. Tea is bought in rather large quantities by country merchants and the country folk use it for other than sick-room purposes. It is extensively used throughout the country."

"There is a still more interesting fact in connection with the growth of the tea trade. Negroes are now great tea consumers. You would be surprised at the amount of tea consumed by this element of the population. Using tea is a new thing with the negro element, but since they have gotten into the tea-drinking habit they have vastly increased the consumption of the product. Yes, they have about quit using sassafras roots for tea-making purposes and this rather primitive drink is now used for its medicinal purposes. It has exchanged places with the other tea."

"These are some of the reasons for the increased consumption of tea. There are, of course, many other special and general causes for the new demand and altogether the changes form a rather interesting subject so far as modern commerce is concerned."—New Orleans Times.

Hunt with Bow and Arrow.

A new class of sportsmen has been growing up within the last few years, whose distinguished characteristic is based upon the line followed by the late Maurice Thompson, sportsman and author.

Thompson declined to use the shotgun on small game, preferring to match skill against cunning. He made it a practice not to kill game until he was close enough to watch and study it. So he took a long bow and went into the woods after quail and grouse. He hunted rabbits in the same manner and was very successful.

When he went after quail he stole upon the flock in its haunts and picked off the birds with arrows that made no noise and did not frighten those that remained. In this way he grew to know the haunts and habits of his quarry as the shotgun hunter never does. Rabbits he stalked in a similar manner. The point to be won was to see the rabbit in the little "form" where it spends the day, in surroundings that render it well-nigh invisible and shoot it before it could run away. For squirrels he took an ancient flintlock rifle.

Most hunters are not handicapping themselves to this extent, says the New York Times, but take instead of bow or flintlock a small rifle with which the head may be snipped off a quail or grouse and a tiny puncture made in a rabbit's skull.

Good Listeners Are Popular. Do not forget that there are always two parties to every conversation, she who talks and she who listens. A good listener is invariably popular, and to listen well one must pay attention and be interested in what is said.—Ladies' Home Journal.

One Disadvantage of Riches. We have a great horror of becoming so rich that we can afford a butler who will laugh at our way of pronouncing French dishes.—Atchison Globe.

Amusements. Miss Passy—Here's a portrait of me that I consider good. It's by an amateur, and it's rather faded, but— Miss Slye—Yes; it's very little like.—Philadelphia Press.

People are often a thousand times obliged when ten cents would come nearer paying for the service rendered.

FLASHES OF FUN.

In Doubt: He—What if I should propose to you? She—You'd never do so again!—You?

Bass—Willis calls his wife Birdie. Fogg—Making game of her? I see.—Boston Transcript.

Never Singly: "Ah, old man! I hear you've had an addition to your family." "Yes, two." "Not twins?" "Oh, no; the lady and my wife's mother!"—Town Topics.

Advertising: Novelist (desperately)—Unless my book succeeds at once, I shall starve to death! Publisher (cordially)—My dear sir, I commend your resolution. Nothing you could do would better advertise your work. I think—Life.

The Main Thing: Tess—Oh, yes, she married a man with a highly honored name. Tess—What! I never considered "Scaddis" a highly honored name. Tess—Well, you should see the way it's honored at the bank.—Philadelphia Press.

An Opportunity for Him: Mose Foreace (ardently)—Tell me, Miss Angle, may I contribute to your future happiness? Miss Angle—Well, Mr. Foreace, as I accepted Abe Gingerbread last evening, I dere is weddin' presents to be thought of, to be shuah!—Judge.

How He Fetched Her: Claribel—You told me you were never going to write to young Hankinson again. Adeline—He's sent me a dozen letters—he hasn't answered; but in his last one he left a page out, and I had to write and ask him what it was about.—Tit-Bits.

Like an Employee: When the night watchman found a strange man stealing funds from the vault of the bank his indignation knew no bounds. "You've got your nerve!" exclaimed the watchman; "anybody'd think you was employed here, actually!"—Puck.

The polite young man: "Yes," said the haughty young woman who was a Colonial Dame as well as a Daughter of the Revolution, "my great-grandfather fell at Bunker Hill!" "Ice or banana skin?" inquired the polite young man.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Advice: E. Z. One—And now, sir, having paid the fee you require, what is your incomparable method that enables any one to save fifty dollars a week? A. Beat—Get a job that pays you fifty dollars a week, and don't spend any of it.—Chicago Daily News.

Caddie—Lemme carry your clubs, sir. I kin be ez blind and ez deaf as er post! Goller—I don't consider that any especial recommendation. Caddie—Not if yer playin' wid yer club er yer mudder-in-law, but w'en yer playin' wid yer girl it pays to her er caddie wid knows his biz!—The Golfer.

Unaware: "Oh, my!" she exclaimed, impatiently, "we'll be sure to miss the first act. We're been waiting a good many minutes for that mother of mine." "Hours, I should say," he replied, rather tartly. "Ours?" she cried, joyfully. "Oh, George, this is so sudden!"—Philadelphia Press.

A Plea for Purity: "What we want," said the patriot, "is honest elections." "I should say so," agreed the second patriot; "why, Heeler promised me fifty dollars for my influence in my ward, and now he says he never agreed to give me more than ten dollars."—Baltimore Sun.

First hotel-keeper—Yes; I am going to have the sea-serpent attraction again this year. Second hotel-keeper—That is old. I am going to have a young woman wade out beyond her depth every hour. I have just ordered a few gross of medals, and each rescuer will be presented with one.—Philadelphia Record.

The other side: "Ah, yes!" exclaimed the sentimental youth, "woman is truly like ivy on the ruined wall. The more she dilapidates you become the more she clings to you." "And ivy is a woman," snarled the old bachelor, "the more she clings to you the more dilapidated you become!"—Philadelphia Press.

Desolation: "Well," remarked Noah, thoughtfully, as he looked out over the waste of water, "it will be pretty lonely when we get ashore." "Yes," answered Japheth, "there won't be enough of the neighbors left to get up a court of inquiry, and prove that we didn't know how to run the ship."—Washington Star.

But, mamma, said the beautiful South American heiress, "do you believe I will have any trouble in being received in society in the United States?" "I don't see why," answered the mother; "you have plenty of money, and you can make the rest of them look like small change when it comes to being a Daughter of the Revolution."—Indianapolis Sun.

Gave him an idea: "Well, of all things!" exclaimed Mrs. Henry Peck; "this paper tells of a man who was declared insane, and his wife got a divorce, and now he gets the courts to declare him sane again! Now, what do you say?" But Mr. Peck was out of the room and walking swiftly through the hall, murmuring: "I wonder where they give short-time rates on padded cells."—Baltimore American.

Western Kansas editors have a unique way of prodding up delinquent subscribers, as this will indicate: "If you have frequent headaches, dizziness, fainting spells, accompanied by chills, cramps, corns, bunions, chilblains, epilepsy, and jaundice, it is a sign you are not well, but are liable to die any minute. Pay your subscriptions a year in advance, and this make yourself solid for a good obituary notice."—Kansas City Journal.

Clubby's Retort. "You men are all alike," said Mrs. Klubby, concluding her curtain lecture; "always ready to put an enemy in your mouths to steal away your brains."

"Each," replied Klubby, "but what a blessing! 'Tis 't if you women'd only put 'n enemy in your brains' to steal away your mouths."—Philadelphia Record.

The amateur sportsman's yb: Country Boy—Killed anything yit? City Hunter—As soon as I kill this one and two more, I will have three.—Indianapolis News.

THE YEAR REVIEWED

SUMMARY OF THE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1901.

Year Witnesses the Deaths of Queen Victoria and President McKinley—Many Other Notables Pass Away—Disasters, Fires, Accidents, Strikes, Etc.

The year 1901, firstborn of the new century, is made memorable by the deaths of two of the best loved rulers the world has ever known. In its first month Victoria, England's good queen, breathed her last quietly and peacefully at one of her royal abodes. The favorable taking off of President William McKinley by the bullet of the misguided anarchist youth, Czolgosz, in September, is in harsh contrast with her serene passing, and is a sad commentary upon the laxity of our democracy, which favors the intimate contact of the chief executive with the general public and fails to provide adequate means for his physical protection. Many others of the great ones of earth—statesmen, authors, churchmen, musicians and business men—have also bowed the knee to death during the year. The year has also been marked by the loss of several great cities and towns to fire, and by the destruction of many lives and property by accidents and strikes.

The most important happenings of the year may be briefly summarized thus:

1. Lord Hopetoun installed as first Governor-General of the Australian colonies.
2. Death of Ignatius Donnelly.
3. Death of Philip D. Armour. Eight lives lost in small hotel fire in Minneapolis.
4. Fire burned at Rochester, N. Y., orphan asylum.
5. Death of John D. Rockefeller.
6. Death of Queen Victoria at Windsor, England.
7. Marriage of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and Prince Hendrick of Saxe-Coburg.
8. Death of ex-President McKinley at Buffalo, N. Y.
9. Death of ex-President Cleveland at West Branch, Ohio.
10. Death of ex-President Harrison at Indianapolis, Ind.
11. Death of ex-President Grant at Mount Vernon, N. Y.
12. Death of ex-President Johnson at New Haven, Conn.
13. Death of ex-President Taylor at Washington, D. C.
14. Death of ex-President Fillmore at Washington, D. C.
15. Death of ex-President Buchanan at Wheat Ridge, Pa.
16. Death of ex-President Pierce at New Hampshire.
17. Death of ex-President Adams at New York.
18. Death of ex-President Monroe at New York.
19. Death of ex-President Madison at New York.
20. Death of ex-President Jefferson at Monticello, Va.
21. Death of ex-President Washington at Mount Vernon, Va.
22. Death of ex-President Adams at New York.
23. Death of ex-President Monroe at New York.
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AS HOSTESS TO ROYALTY.

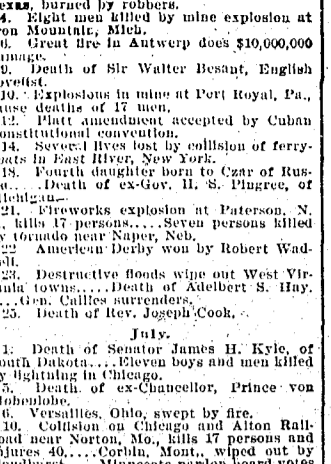
Beautiful Countess Annesley Is Much Talked About.

The most-talked-about woman in Ireland and London at the present time is said to be the Countess of Annesley. She is to entertain King Edward and Queen Alexandra on their approaching visit to the Emerald Isle and by virtue of her new capacity as hostess of royalty, is a most conspicuous person. Her beauty long ago made her famous, and she is commonly regarded as one of the handsomest women in the United Kingdom. Her home, Castle Malahide, is in northern Ireland, and is a superb estate, ample in every respect to be a monarch's seat.



THE COUNTESS OF ANNESLEY.

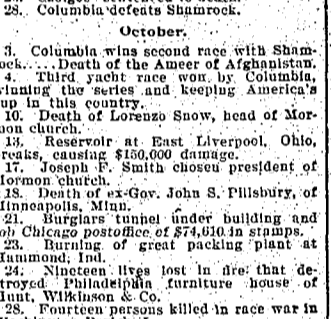
RUSSIAN PAINTER FOR WHOM ROOSEVELT IS SITTING.



President Roosevelt has begun to sit for a portrait by M. Constantine Markovskiy, the Russian artist. M. Markovskiy is the court painter of St. Petersburg. He has painted the czar and his father before him, and the grand dukes of the imperial family. He arrived in the United States on the same steamer as Commodore Cassin. The reception given in his honor at the Russian embassy was the first large function of the season in Washington.

CHANGES FOR THE CABINET.

Gov. Crane Slated to Succeed Gage—Rumors of cabinet changes following the announcement that Secretary Gage will resign, have been flying thick and fast in Washington. Gov. Crane of Massachusetts is said to be slated for Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Mr. Gage. It is also reported that when the present Secretary of the Treasury steps out, Mr. H. H. Rogers, treasurer of the United States, and O. L. Spalding and H. A. Taylor, assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, go with him. Other resignations expected soon are those of Secretary Long of the Navy Department and Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department. It is said that Mr. Long's resignation is due at any time, as he has held the office since President McKinley's death only to try to clear up the Sampson-Schley controversy. So far as can be learned, says a Washington correspondent, Gov. Crane's acceptance of the place depends largely on whether he can retire from the governorship without causing any unpleasant complications. If everything is favorable politically in Massachusetts, it is said, he will accept the secretaryship of the treasury and the change could be made early in January.



LYMAN J. GAGE.

He is believed that whatever changes take place in the cabinet will be effected within the next few weeks. Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox are certain to remain, and it is now said that Secretary Hay has no present intention of resigning. Whether Secretary Wilson remains is a matter that depends entirely on his own wishes, as he is said to be in every way satisfactory to the President.

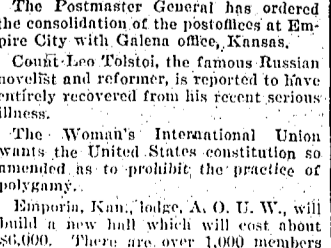
EATING EUROPEAN POTATOES.

Ireland, Scotland and Belgium Help—For the first time in eight years this country has been obliged to go abroad to make the supply of potatoes in market adequate to the demand. Four-fifths of the potatoes that have reached New York in the past few weeks have come from abroad. Within a week nearly 200,000 bushels of potatoes have been received in this port, and all told over half a million bushels have reached there. The potatoes come from Scotland, Belgium and Ireland, where the crop has been good, while on our side of the ocean it has been the worst in a decade. The farmers who have a good supply have been induced to "put back" for better prices, putting the product in cellars and storehouses. Those who have sold recently have demanded as high as \$3 per barrel, which has brought the price up to \$4 and \$5 at a time when potatoes are usually cheap.

MADE FREE AMERICAN GIRL.

State Department Petitioned in Behalf of Miss Eastwick.

Secretary Hay is said to be favorably disposed toward the petition presented to the State Department in behalf of Miss Eastwick, imprisoned in England for forgery. The relatives of the unfortunate young woman have induced authorities from American alienists who say that she has been of unsound mind for years. Miss Eastwick was recently convicted in London by a jury on charges growing out of her raising a Canadian Pacific stock certificate from 100 to 1,000 shares. It is thought Secretary Hay will ask the American embassy at London to informally suggest that this government would regard it as an act of courtesy to release the young woman so that she may be placed in a sanitarium for treatment.



MADE EASTWICK.

INGALLS' TRIBUTE TO GRASS.

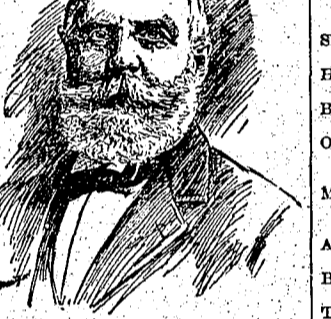
Poetically described by the Brilliant Senator as Nature's Forgiveness. A beautiful tribute was once paid by the late Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, to grass. Next to Ingalls, he said, the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown, like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleguired by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solatation of spring. Sown by the winds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outlines of the world: its tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitudes of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it hides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world.



SENATOR INGALLS.

A Blacksmith's Story. Goodland, Kan., Dec. 23.—N. E. Albertson, a local blacksmith, had almost decided to give up his shop altogether on account of Rheumatism, which had crippled him so that at times he could not use his hammer.

His shoulders and arms were so sore that he couldn't sleep at night. He had suffered for years, but was gradually getting worse till at last he had about made up his mind to give up. But just then he heard of some wonderful cures of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills and thought he would try for a cure once more. They cured him completely and he has not a trace of Rheumatism left. The shop will not be given up and Mr. Albertson may be seen here any day at work as if nothing had ever ailed him.



THE FIDGETY THING.

She makes the best bread in the town. Her pies are a perfect delight. Her coffee is the best of its kind. Her croutons and puddings just right. But then, while I eat them, she tells me of the care and the worry they bring. Of the martyr-like toils she endures. O, she's such a fidgety thing! My house is neat as a pin—You should see how the door handles shine—And all of the soft-cushioned chairs—And nicely swept floors are mine. But then she so frets at the dust, At a fly, at a straw, or a string, That I stay out of doors all I can, She is such a fidgety thing!—Mrs. C. H. Gardner.

DEFENSES CANNOT BE CURED.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear, there is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, or the ears may become completely deaf. Deafness is usually cured by the use of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, or the ears may become completely deaf. Deafness is usually cured by the use of the Eustachian tube.

THE HANDSOME CALENDAR.

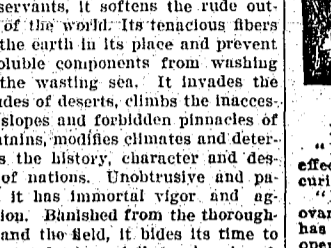
of the season (in ten colors) six beautiful heads (on six sheets, 10x12 inches), reproductions of paintings by Moran, issued by General Passenger Department, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

SEEKING REST.

Mrs. Nagbly—Why don't you spend your nights at home? I always do. Nagbly—Perhaps, my dear, that accounts for my being here.

PRINCESS VIROQUA, M. D.

Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After Following Its Record For Years. "DEAR Mrs. PRINCE—Health is the greatest boon bestowed on humanity and therefore anything that can restore lost health is a blessing. I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a blessing to State and Nation. It cures her mothers and daughters and makes them well and strong."



PRINCESS VIROQUA.

Practicing Physician and Lecturer. "For fifteen years I have noted the effect of your Vegetable Compound in curing special diseases of women. I know of nothing superior for ovarian trouble, barrenness, and it has prevented hundreds of dangerous operations where physicians claimed it was the only chance to get well. Ulceration and inflammation of the womb has been cured in two or three weeks through its use, and as I find it purely an herbal remedy, I unhesitatingly give it my highest endorsement."

—Princess Viroqua, M. D., Lansing, Mich.

If you are ill do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. for special advice; it is entirely free.

MOTORS FOR FIRE ENGINES.

The first town in England to do away with horses at the fire stations is Ecdes. Mayor F. Smith has supplied the engine houses with powerful little motors, which were proved successful in every way. The engine carries five men, four ladders, 200 yards of hose, two standpipes and other appliances. It is driven by a seven horse power double cylinder water cooler engine fitted with variable ignition.

NOT LOST ENTIRELY.

Miss Maude—No, Mr. Smith, I can never be your wife, but I will always be your sister. M. Smith—I'm afraid, Miss Maude, that you will not long accord me even that comfort. Miss Maude—Oh, don't worry about that. I have just promised to marry your brother.

DEACON SCOUTING—NO, PARSON, I DON'T.

Deacon Scout—No, parson, I don't rightly think we ought to give you a vacation. You know, the devil never takes one. Parson Snapp—He would, deacon, if you didn't keep him so busy—Baltimore American.

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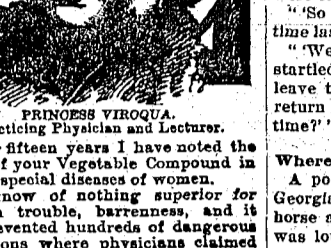
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It is pure. It is gentle. It is pleasant. It is efficacious. It is not expensive. It is good for children. It is excellent for ladies. It is convenient for business men. It is perfectly safe under all circumstances. It is used by millions of families the world over. It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians. If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

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A QUESTION IN FINANCE.

Jack Shields, well known on Mount Adams, tells the following story on a young man of the East End whose name he refuses to divulge: "He courted a young lady of my acquaintance," explained Jack, "and finally proposed to her. She was from Missouri, and 'had to be shown' how much my friend was earning. He told her \$16 a week. She accepted him. During the first week after the marriage the young fellow arose at 6 o'clock each morning and was on his way to work an hour later. He never returned until 7 o'clock in the evening, stating that he worked twelve hours, from 6 o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. Thus it was that the wife saw but little of her husband.

"On pay day the early rise and hard work brought his envelope, still sealed, to his better half. When she opened it she was rather astonished to find but \$8.

"How is this, dear? I thought you were earning \$16 per week," she asked.

"So I am; but I only worked half time last week," he replied.

"Well, for heaven's sake," was her startled query, "what time would you leave the house and when would you return each day if you worked full time?"—Chicheston Enquirer.

WHERE TENNYSON WASN'T POPULAR.

A poetical traveler, stopping at a Georgia inn, dismounted from his horse and called to the landlord, who was lounging on the veranda: "Wrinkled ostler, grim and thin; Here is custom come your way; Take my brute and lend him hay! Stuff his ribs with moldy hay!" "If you say that again," said the landlord, "I'll lam you side the head with this hickory. That's a nigger here to look after the horses!" "My good man," explained the traveler, "I meant no offense. I was only quoting Tennyson to you."

"Hang Tennyson!" exclaimed the landlord, "an' tell him I said so. Neither him nor you kin make a stable boy o' me."—Atlanta Constitution.

ALL DOUBTS DISPELLED.

Mrs. Fussy—Oh, doctor, I am so afraid of being buried alive. Doctor—Don't worry, madam. Just you take my medicine and put such thoughts out of your head. None of my patients were ever buried alive.

ELLY'S LIQUID OREUM BALM.

is prepared for sufferers from nasal catarrh who are used to an atomizer in spraying the diseased membranes. All the healing and soothing properties of Cream Balm are retained in the new preparation. It does not dry up the secretions. Price, including spraying tube, 75 cts. At druggists or Elly Bros., 58 Warren street, New York, mail it.

SWEET REVENGE.

Diggs—And you aren't going away on a vacation this summer? Dags—You bet I'm not; my landlord said if I closed up the house and went away he would charge me rent just the same, so I'm going to stay home to get even with him.—Ohio State Journal.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Hospital, New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists. 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

SARTORIAL.

Bobby—Say, pop, are golf coats made to play golf in? Father—Yes, Bobby. Bobby—Well, then, I s'pose top coats are made to wear when you spin tops.

I FIND PIES' CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

the best medicine for croupy children.—Mrs. F. Callahan, 114 Hall street, Parkersburg, W. Va., April 16, 1901.

THE NEW LIBRARY AT ATHENS IS COMPLETED.

It was begun fourteen years ago by Prof. Ziller of Dresden. It has room for 400,000 volumes.

EACH PACKAGE OF PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

colours more goods than any other dye and colors them better, too. Silver in Britain is legal tender, up to 40 shillings, pennies to a shilling and farthings only up to sixpence.

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FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.



Everybody

Who suffers from Bodily Aches and Pains, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Headache, Neuritis, Sciatica, Sprains and Bruises.

Should Use

St. Jacobs Oil

It Conquers Pain

Price, 25c and 50c.

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THE MAN WHO DIDN'T GET OFF.

"For deep-laid, underground, doubled, contrary meanness, give me a woman." "Goodness! What do you mean?" "They always go to cleaning house just when a man is thinking of going fishing."—Chicago Times-Herald.

DO YOU USE Mrs. Austin's Famous Pan-Cake Flour?

The Russ Company, makers, South Bend, Ind.

ONLY THE HEART HAS WINGS.

Only the heart has wings
That tire not nor decay;
And other mortal things
Grow old and pass away.

Sing from the heart thy song,
Of praise and pure delight—
Sing to the heart thy song—
And far shall be its flight.

—Ida Whipple Benham, in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

The Finest Courage.

"To be afraid isn't always the same as to be cowardly," twelve-year old Phyllis would say seriously.

Whereupon her cousin, Kate, who was a year older, would laugh derisively; and eight-year-old Dollie, following her sister's lead, would remark solemnly, "Phyllis says that 'cos she's a coward herself."

Many a teasing and practical joke did her nervousness gain for poor Phyllis at the hands of Kate and Dollie, and her youngest brother, Ronald, while, as for Jack, the big schoolboy home for the holidays—Phyllis' ideal of bravery and manliness—his good-natured contempt was even worse.

Two months ago they had all come to the seaside. Bathing and boating had been the order of the days, and that bathing had been looked forward to with dread by nervous Phyllis. Yet, after all, she alone of the three girls had learned to swim. For this dreamy timid little girl had a strong will of her own; and she determined to justify her own maxim that being afraid was not cowardly so long as one didn't show it.

"How is it," asked Jack one day, "that Phyllis has learned to swim, and you don't seem to manage it?"

"Oh, it's just the knack," returned Kate, carelessly, and, glad to change the subject, fell to chattering about the picnic they were to have on the morrow.

"The grown-ups are going to drive out to sketch the 'castle ruins,'" she announced gleefully. "So there'll be only ourselves and Maud" (Maud was their next-door neighbor, and Kate's especial charm; "and it will be lovely on the rocks. I wish you weren't going bathing, Jack."

"Oh, I dare say!" laughed her brother. "See me letting myself in for defending Phyllis from the atrocious crabs! Not much!" And he laughed derisively. "No, no! I may perhaps bring the boat-round after tea, but I won't promise."

It was a merry party that set out next afternoon, carrying a provision basket, tied round with a long coil of rope (which rope, being Ronald's private property, they were not allowed to cut). The girls laughed and grumbled at his insistence on this point, but, finally, the inconvenient length was coiled up and tucked into the basket.

The tide was out when they reached the rocks, and shoes and stockings were slipped off; and presently, Kate and Maud were off in one direction, while Phyllis and Dollie and Ronald took the other, and found themselves at last in the shadow of a group of large rocks some way out. Up among these they climbed, and sat down to rest beside a pool, where Phyllis, after her usual fashion, began to weave a story out of their surroundings.

"This is an enchanted pool," she said in a hushed voice; "and there's no way in or out, except that one little gap in the rocks. That's where the little sea princess came in."

"Why did she come?" asked Dollie. "The wicked crab magician enticed her in," Phyllis answered gravely. "Look! That's him, Dollie, in that hole just over the water. Isn't he a big one? Any one could tell he wasn't an ordinary crab."

"Ugh! The horrid thing!" shivered Dollie. "And what became of the princess, Phyllis?"

Phyllis thought a moment, then— "He turned her into a crab, too," she said.

At that Ronald gave a little excited shriek. "O, Phyllis! There she is, in the middle of the pool! Such a darling little hermit! Oh, do say that's her!"

"Of course it is," returned the storyteller, with dignity. "Don't interrupt, Ronald. Oh, she's been there such a time!"

"Hasn't anybody tried to get her?" asked Dollie, anxiously. "Lots of sea princesses have tried," came the prompt answer. "But the wizard crab caught them all, and turned them into sea-weed and fastened them to the rocks. See how they stretch out their wavy arms! But they can't reach the princess, and she can't reach them."

"Won't she ever get out?" Dollie inquired almost fearfully; and Phyllis looked very wise. "Perhaps she won't," she said with a kind of melancholy satisfaction. "But she might, you know, because long ago there was a sea-fairy who knew who understood some magic. But he wasn't a prince at all, so I don't think he'll ever dare to come."

"I'd come if I was him," said Dollie stoutly. "Do say he'll come, Phyllis." But Phyllis was a bit of a poet in her way, and she wasn't sure that this would be the prettiest ending.

denly. Phyllis scrambled to her feet, looking rather perturbed. "Surely, Dollie can't have gone on the rocks again!" she exclaimed. "The tide is coming in so fast!"

"I don't see her," said Maud, shading her eyes. And then she gave a little gasp. "O Kate! Phyllis! That can't be Dollie out on the big rocks over there?"

But it was Dollie. The sun gleamed unmistakably on her white sunbonnet and pink frock.

"She's out off by the tide," said Kate, in a despairing voice. "Oh, what shall we do?"

"Run to the village!" living help! Send a boat!" cried a girl, breathlessly. And she turned to run, but Phyllis called her back.

"No, no! It's too far off!" she said. "You might get lost in time. Come with me!"

She caught up the coil of rope, and ran toward the sea. Instinctively, Kate and Maud and Ronald obeyed, and followed her.

"You three must hold one end of the rope," she said. And she began to slip out of her skirt and blouse. "I'll tie the other end round my waist, and swim out. Then I'll take it off, and fashion it round Dollie, and you must pull her in."

"But what will you do?" asked Kate, anxiously. "It's such a long way. Can't we pull you both back together?"

"No, the rope might be strong enough for both," Phyllis said. "I'll have to try to swim back."

And then, after swimming the signal which was to mean "pull," Phyllis slipped off the rock into deep water. Slowly and steadily she kept on through the fingers of the two little hermits. "Oh, so slowly!" For it was very hard work, and Phyllis' breath came in gasps, and her limbs ached.

When she reached the big rocks at last, she clutched a projecting ledge, and hung exhausted for a few moments. Had there been another stroke needed, she felt she could not have made it; and she knew that she would never be able to swim back again unaided. She pulled herself up with a great effort, and the next moment a little pink figure was clasped, sobbing, in her wet arms.

"I thought you were never coming," sobbed Dollie. "I got down among the rocks, and couldn't climb up again for ever so long. Oh, and I am so frightened!"

"Listen, Dollie, dear," Phyllis said, as she untied the rope. "I'm going to lie this round you, and lower you down into the water; and you must hold on to the rocks until Kate and Maud begin to pull. Then let go and lie quite flat. It will be quite easy. Do you understand?"

"Y-yes," gasped Dollie. "Tell them," Phyllis went on, "that I'm too tired to swim back. They must run home, and send a boat or something. Kiss me, Dollie."

She gave the signal, and lowered the child carefully down. It was not difficult, for scarcely a foot of the rock was now above water.

The rope tightened, thraged, and Dollie was drawn steadily shorewards. Presently there were four figures instead of three on the distant rocks, and one was very small and pink.

"She's safe, anyhow," Phyllis said with a little gulp in her throat. And the next instant she saw Kate start off across the rock.

Higher and higher, washed the waves. Soon they reached to her knees, then to her waist; and her bare arms were blue with cold, as she clung to the rock, while her eyes watched the shore in vain.

So eagerly did she watch that she never saw a boat which was idly drifting up behind her.

"Hullo! What's that?" said Phyllis, who was one of his two occupants.

"What's what?" asked his chum Fred. "There, where the waves break against that pointed rock. Good heavens! It's some one in the water. Pull for your life!"

Just then a wave broke right over the rock, and the figure it supported was washed away.

Round swept the boat, and Jack bent down and caught hold of a mass of wet brown hair.



THE MAN, UNCLE DAN.

There once was a man— His name was Uncle Dan— Who thought he'd run away, so he ran and he ran.

Until the place came by Where the road it meets the sky. Then Uncle Dan he lost his way—till why he never can.

So he turned and ran back Crying all the while "Quack! Quack!"

Until the duck and ducklings of the farms along the way Came running, quacking too, And they made so much ado That Uncle Dan he lost his head—just where he couldn't say.

Then he just ran round and round (And he never made a sound) Until those ducks and ducklings were so scared they just said "Now!"

Then they ran away so fast— Quacking loud from first to last— That Uncle Dan he lost himself—and never could tell how.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

AN HONEST MONKEY MESSENGER.

OF the countless numbers of cases of monkeys' cleverness, there is still none to beat the record held by a spider monkey that belonged, many years ago, to the Governor of Cartagena, in South America. One of its duties was to fetch and carry the wills of its master.

A pot being placed in one hand and money in the other, away went the monkey to the tavern down the town. Here it presented the pot, but would not part with the coin till the pot was handed back filled with wine. On the return journey it carried the pot with a care that many a human porter might envy, but could not equal. If the boys, as boys sometimes will, took to throwing stones at it, the pot was put down on the ground, and the monkey, also boyish and especially boy-messenger-like, began to throw stones at them. At length, said to, fond of wine not a drop would be touched until leave was granted. It is refreshing to read of such fidelity and honesty, although only a monkey.

THE PIGEONS' PRECAUTION.

A gentleman has two pairs of pigeons living in dovecotes placed side by side. In each pigeon family there was a father and a mother bird and two little ones. On a certain day the parents in one dovecote went away to get food, and while they were gone one of their little birds fell out of the dovecote and down to the ground. The poor baby bird was not much hurt, strange to say, but it could not get back, for it was too young to fly.

Now the parents of the other dovecote were at home when this happened, and it seemed as if they said to themselves, "One of our babies might fall out in just that way. We must do something to make the dovecote safer." And then this wise careful father and mother went to work. They flew about until they found some small sticks. These they carried to their own dovecote and there in the doorway they built a cunning little fence of sticks. Not so high but that the little pigeons could look over it, but high enough to keep them from ever falling out of the dovecote, as their little neighbor had done. The owner of the pigeons, who had seen the birdling fall and had put it back into its dovecote, watched the birds the whole time while they gathered their sticks and built the fence across the doorway.

QUEER WAYS OF MINK AND MARTEN.

"The Hudson Bay martens, the little furbeaver whose skin is ever popular at times exceedingly valuable, is still plentiful in that region of fur-bearing," said W. B. Salmon, one time a trapper for the Hudson Bay Company, "but I believe it would have been virtually extinct there long ago if it were not for a habit it has of making periodical disappearances, or what I never heard any satisfactory explanation."

"These disappearances occur every ten years. Where the animals go no one knows. No dead ones are ever found, and no one has yet discovered any evidence of their migration to any other region. A few martens, of course, remain on their old feeding grounds, but during the season of the disappearance of their fellows none of them will touch the bait in a trap, and consequently, none are caught. The next year the martens are back again in their old haunts, as numerous as ever, and for ten years more submit to being caught."

"The Hudson Bay martens seem to be the only ones of the species that have this strange habit. The Lake Superior martens don't waste any of their time in disappearing voluntarily, but are found at the old stand year in and year out, housing themselves in hollow trees in the deepest woods and making life a perpetual burden to birds, squirrels, rabbits and other small game on which they prey."

"The Lake Superior marten has one predilection of the palate in which he resembles the bear. That is a passion for honey. He will line a wild bee to its home with the precision of the most expert bee hunter, and the hidden sweets of that bee colony will have to be in a most inaccessible place if the marten doesn't soon reveal in them. Like the male mink, the marten has an overpowering love, not only for his own offspring, but for the offspring for his fellow martens—such peculiar love, indeed, that if it wasn't for the instinct and shrewdness of the mother martens the race of martens would have been unknown long ago. The male marten is so fond of his young that he will eat them up whenever he happens to find them. The mother, therefore, bears her young in some secret hiding place, and keeps them hidden until they are half grown and able to defy the cannibalistic love of their sire. The female mink exercises the same instinct with her progeny, for the father of them, as fond as he is of trout and other fish, will leave his fishing any time to dine on his interesting little family."—Boston Transcript.

THEIR WINTER HOME.

Mrs. Whitehead Sparrow and Mrs. Topknot were holding an earnest discussion.

"It is certainly getting to be colder. And I am afraid of the snow and the severe weather, which I hear always comes in the season called winter."

"How did you hear anything about it?" asked Mrs. Topknot, curiously. "Oh, I heard all about it from the parrot who hung in the cherry tree all summer," Mrs. Whitehead replied.

"He said it was cold enough to freeze your feathers. But then, of course, that may depend upon the color of them. His were very gaudy, I remember."

Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead looked at many spots which they thought might do for a winter home, a shelter from the cold, which they feared. The leaves were turning red, and dropping in dozens from the trees. There were sheltered places, here and there, under a limb, or behind a loose piece of bark. But these would not be of much protection when a high wind blew, or in a driving snow storm, and although these little sparrows did not know much about cold weather, yet their instinct made them look about for a comfortable home.

One day Mrs. Whitehead thought she had found the very thing. A deserted car stood on the railroad track, and she crept in through a little broken place in the roof. What fine places for a home. Up in the corner or behind the signs, she twittered with delight to Mrs. Whitehead. "The most splendid place I have possibly invent," she cried, "so dry and warm."

"Don't you think this is one of the big machines they pull out and in every day?" asked Mr. Whitehead, in a doubtful way.

"Not at all! Not at all!" cried Mrs. Whitehead exultantly. "It has been here for days and days. Very likely they left it on purpose for our accommodation."

"All right, my dear. If it suits you, I know I shall like it. We'll move in to-morrow."

But when to-morrow came a cruel disappointment came to Mrs. Whitehead. Two pairs of noisy and quarrelsome sparrows, who had been their neighbors for a long time, had turned into these fine quarters for the winter, and when Mrs. Whitehead flew into the car ready to settle herself comfortably, she found the two quarrelsome families, making themselves very much at home in the two best places in the car. There were other places, of course, but she had been glad enough to get away from these chattering folk, and she certainly did not want to live near them all winter.

"Never mind," Mr. Whitehead said, soothingly. "I have found a beautiful place under the roof of the woodshed. It is behind a post and you will find it sheltered and comfortable."

Mrs. Whitehead was doubtful. She was sure nothing could be so charming as the car-home, which they had lost. But, after a while they went to live under the roof of the woodshed, and she grew to like it very much indeed. It was cozy and sunny, and the big post near their front door seemed to shut off nearly all the wind and storm.

And one day a queer thing happened. Mr. Whitehead, flying home, saw a number of men pulling the car into the shop to be mended up and used again. Two chattering pairs of sparrows were flying round and round in dismay, watching their nice little home traveling away from them.

"How glad I am we did not go there," twittered Mrs. Whitehead, when he told her about it. "Just think, some one else might have moved into our woodshed, and then what would we have done?"

"Everything is for the best," said Mr. Whitehead, preparing to go to sleep with his head under his wing.—Youth's Companion.

MIGRATION OF FISHES.

Have They a Special Sense Which Guides Them in the Sea?

Few phenomena of nature are so mysterious as the return to Northern waters every year by fishes which have, like the birds, gone south for the winter. Some of these marine creatures apparently return to the identical rivers in which they were hatched, after having gone to a distance of hundreds of miles. Birds not only have better landmarks to guide them, but are themselves more highly organized animals than fish. And yet the migrations of the feathered tribes are wonderful. How much more so those of the shad and salmon?

Matthias Dunn, a Cornish naturalist, believes that the fish's sense of direction is as keen as a bird's. But he also attributes their semi-annual journeys to a special magnetic sense, residing in the skin. He maintains that their nervous systems are magnets, polarized by some peculiar structure of the lateral dorsal line, so marked a feature in fishes, and which acts in response to the magnetism emitted by rocks or sands at the destined point.

Popular Science News discredits this theory, which has never had any sanction from other sources. But it remarks:

"It is possible that they (fishes) are influenced by radiations from matter as yet undiscovered, whose nature may be as obscure in operation as that of gravitative force. Heat, the actinic rays, electricity, chemical affinity, magnetism and gravity are all radiations, or at all events forms of invisible force proceeding from matter; and to these we have lately added at least three others, the Röntgen, the Hertz and the cathode rays. If the direction sense is due to a perception of some as yet unrevealed radiation, the latter must, evidently, like gravity, be impelled to definite distances, and like it, pass or act through intervening masses of matter as readily as through empty space. By such occult influence we might account for the migration of the swordfish and the tunny or albacore, both of which large fish migrate from the Mediterranean to our New England coast every summer to feed upon the shoals of menhaden and other fish with which its waters then abound."

An ordinary railway engine will travel about one million miles before it wears out.

RUSSIA'S PENAL SYSTEM.

DREADFUL LOT OF THE CONVICTS SENT TO SAGHALIN.

Fate of the Malefactors Consigned to the Mines—No Distinction Is Made For Age, Sex or Condition—First Spirit Flee, Then Reason.

The total number of convicts at present quartered on Saghalin is estimated at nearly ten thousand, and one cannot ponder over the lot of these miserable people without a mingled shudder of gloom and horror. The minor malefactors are seldom consigned to the mines, which, in a measure, is an amelioration of their punishment, but of the others it may well be said that at the gates of Saghalin they may figuratively read, "All hope abandon ye who enter here." No distinction is made for age, sex or condition. The prisoners, so soon as they are landed, are sorted according to the rigor of the punishment to which they have been condemned. The lesser criminals, chained and logged to guard against possible escape, are given occupation above ground as tillers of the soil or prison attendants, subject to the petty whims and cruelty of subordinate officials. Unceasing toil, curses, semi-starvation, the "plet," a terrible loaded whip, is henceforth their daily lot; but it is a bed of roses compared with the future condition of the more unfortunate deportees, those guilty of real heinous crimes, and those whom Russian officialdom tears even more, political malefactors.

These prisoners, so soon as they are landed, are assigned to a distinctive number, and huddled, pell-mell, like a horde of wild beasts, into one of the gaping holes in the mountain sides. From that day until death fortunately relieves their sufferings, they are condemned to a life of the most abject misery, degradation and hardship. The vast subterranean channels become populous avenues of wild-eyed, frantic maniacs. The most brutal immorality is prevalent; children are born, but no distinction is made for their condition; the steel-hearted overseers give them a distinctive number if they survive to a proper age; infanticide is encouraged and abetted, and therefore, although guiltless of all crime, they suffer the fate of their parents.

Down in the dark bowels of the earth denied even a pittance of sunshine or fresh air, these unfortunates toil on endlessly, until first fits of spirit, then reason—hideous, shrunken, tortured gnomes and maniacs, they labor on till their doom is happily cut short by death's welcoming hand. One or two, or at the utmost five years of this living death prevails over the most vigorous vitality; more often long before that time the miserable wretch ends all by suicide. Small wonder it is that most of them live but a few months; their deaths are reported by the overseer, and in sickening farce, the priest is sent for; sprinkles the accursed spot with water, and in an unknown grave they are unconsciously buried. Sometimes the thrill of liberty is too strong to be resisted, a sudden frenzy to escape lights up the embraced breasts with the faint hope of despair, and, goaded to fury, the bolder spirits start an insurrection, overpower their guards and rush toward the shelter of the gloomy mountain fastness. Like mad dogs they are trailed, surrounded by soldiers and shot down with no compunction. It is a significant fact that such outbreaks are but of rare occurrence; the pitiless life underground is to be endured as willingly as facing the even more pitiless cruelty of insensate and bloody-minded taskmasters above ground.

Even if the jealous watch of the guards and the subsequent pursuit are evaded, there lies before the refugee the certainty of a lingering death from hunger and exposure. Prince Prapatkin mentions a doctor on Saghalin who was authority for the ghastly statement that in the satchels of recaptured convicts were found pieces of human flesh, and other cases of cannibalism have been reported. The only territory near to Saghalin offering a possible method of escape, if the prisoner is able to escape the dragnet of human bloodhounds on the island itself, is by making the difficult passage on a raft to the mainland. Here, in turn, the savage natives—Gilyaks or Ainos—must be avoided, as the government secures their assistance by rewards for the return of all escaped convicts. —Leslie's Weekly.

Sensitive Canada.

An Englishman who wants to earn the cordial dislike of Canada has only to refer to the Dominion as "Our Lady of the Snows," or something like that. People across the border are very touchy on the subject. The London Times recently offended by speaking of the climatic conditions of Canada as such that emigrants from England "preferred to go to the temperate zones," meaning the United States. And even Mr. Gladstone had the impression that Canada was a land of perpetual snow. Just now the Canadians are down on Arthur Wing Pinero, who, in his new play, "Tris," refers to Canada as "that genteel Siberia," a phrase not calculated to earn more popularity that Kipling's poetic title—Captain Bernier and some other Canadians believe that the North Pole is properly a part of the Dominion, so that any degree of cold can be attributed to Canada. But at the same time it seems not to be appreciated, if indeed it is known by many Englishmen, that the populous part of Canada lies below the fiftieth parallel, or below the southernmost point of England. Montreal, Quebec and Toronto are five or six degrees south of London and are considerably south of Paris as well. —Springfield Republican.

Altogether Too Honest.

"By Jove! I left my pocketbook under my pillow!"

"Well, your servant girl is surely an honest person."

"That's just the trouble. She will give the pocketbook to my wife." —Pile-gende Blaetter.

With some people even the smallest sorrows come in large sighs.

MUNITIONS FOR THE BOERS.

Where Do They Get Powder and Guns For Their Guerrilla Warfare?

The Boers, who are still swooping down upon the British troops wherever they see a chance to do damage, seem to have plenty of guns and cartridges. A British paper asked the question the other day. "Where do the Boers get their munitions?" Many of the British are much surprised both by the tenacity with which the Boer remnant still cling to their cause and by the fact that these bushwackers seem to have all the rifles, powder and ball they need.

Nobody is able clearly to solve the mystery, but some facts point to the probable sources of supply. In the first place, the Boers had an enormous supply of munitions when the war began. They had been buying for several years and in one year they spent about \$4,000,000. There is reason to believe that they had not nearly exhausted their munitions when they themselves became so overwhelmed by superior numbers that they could no longer fight with strength and energy. Pretoria had been supplied with everything required to stand a long siege; but when the British got there, the Boers made no resistance to their occupancy of the town. The British found no war material in Pretoria. It is probable that such munitions as had been reserved had been carried off to the eastern mountains and concealed. The Boers declared that in the event of their defeat they would have plenty of arms left among the fastnesses of the mountains to carry on a guerrilla warfare for years to come.

The Boers are improving every opportunity to capture munitions from the British. It has been reported that in quite a number of the raids and fights of the past year the Boers captured considerable quantities of munitions.

It is also known that the Boers have captured more or less material coming into the Transvaal on railroad trains. For months past, Consul Hollis writes from Lorenzo Marques, the entire transportation system has been taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the railroads and munitions of war to British troops in the garrisons and in the field. Much of this material has been kept for weeks at the various ports including Lorenzo Marques, waiting for cars in which it might finally be sent to its destination. The Portuguese, on the ground that the former Boer republics are now legally in possession of Great Britain as a prize of war, permit this material to pass freely through the Portuguese port. Consul Hollis says the Boers, every now and then, are capturing trains on the line of the Delagoa Bay railroad. In this way they are adding some fresh material to their war resources.

As far as can be seen the Boers do not lack munitions. It was reported, however, the other day that the British had turned back a load of saltpetre which entered Delagoa Bay en route to the Boers for their use in making gunpowder. If at any time they become crippled for war resources the fact will soon be made evident.—Sun.

A Talk by the Landlady.

"Of course," said the fat landlady, as I handed her the key and gave as my reasons for leaving that I was going out of the city, "I suppose that my roomers do get tired of my rooms and want to make a change sometimes, but I can't see why they can't be honest about it. For instance, take that red-headed man who used to room on the top floor and play the piccolo. He came to me yesterday and said: 'Mrs. Addison,' he said, 'I've got a job' way out in Greenville, and while I hate to give up my room here, I've simply got to do it.' Now that young man never got a job in Greenville. He's still working in the same old printing office near the Circle. Then, that model young man who roomed in 17. He handed me the key a few months ago. 'Mrs. Addison,' he said, 'you've been like a mother to me, and I'd rather take a beating than leave you, but the fact of the matter is—' and he stopped and tried to blush—the fact of the matter is that I'm going to get married and I have rented a beautiful little cottage out at Wood-ruff Place. Nerve! I saw him going into a cheap rooming-house on Ohio street a few days after he handed me out that hot-air bunch, and to save his life he couldn't get his eyes turned my way. I hailed him, though, and asked him how he liked married life at Wood-ruff Place. No, sir, I wouldn't care if a man would come to me and say that he was hard up and wanted to change to some cheaper rooming-house, but I'm awful tired of hearing these pipe dreams."

And then she folded her arms and asked me when I intended to leave the city.—Indianapolis Star.

Queer Place For an Eagle.

One of the workmen engaged in repairing the roof of the central lobby of the Houses of Parliament was suddenly attacked by a huge bird. The man was handicapped by the unexpected nature of the attack and by the precariousness of his position. After a struggle lasting several minutes, in the course of which the bird bit a piece of flesh out of his hand, and with its talons and beak inflicted injuries to the face and arms, the workman secured by bird by the wings and legs, and succeeded in conveying it safely to the floor of the lobby.

The creature turned out to be a young eagle of considerable size and most savage nature. It pecked at every hand outstretched to touch it, and continually struggled to regain its liberty. It was placed in an improvised cage in the watchman's box. It is believed that the bird either escaped from some private collection or has been brought from the country by the strong winds, and was attracted to the House of Parliament by the numerous plump pigeons which make their nests there. It was ravenously hungry, and eagerly consumed the food given to it by the sympathetic constables and office keepers. In the matter of diet it exhibited all the ravenousness of its kind, and ate up everything which was given it.

A millionaire's idea of extravagance is to pay his taxes.

THE CORONATION CEREMONY.

What Will Happen When Edward VII. Is Crowned King of England.

Now comes the first great ceremony of the coronation. Grouped round their Majesties are the Bishops, their supporters; four great nobles bearing the pointed Sword of Temporal Justice, the blunted Sword of Spiritual Justice, Curtana, or the Sword of Mercy, and the Sword of State; other great nobles bearing the various articles of the regalia; the great officers of State; Garter King of Arms; the officers of the Household; as well as the Queen's officers and supporters, with her ladies behind her chair.

There is a moment of breathless expectation, for all are aware that it is the recognition of the monarch by his people which is now about to be symbolized. Slowly and majestically the King stands up in his chair and shows himself to his people at every one of the four sides of the throne. Meanwhile, Frederick Temple, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury turns his costly presence to the east side. Mark with him the lowlier figure of Lord Halsbury, England's Lord High Chancellor, with the bearded Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal, and the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Constable. Preceded by Garter King of Arms, they go to the other three sides of the throne, and at each side the Archbishop says in a loud voice, "Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward VII., the undoubted King of this realm;—wherefore, all you that come this day to do your homage, are ye willing to do the same?" And on each side the answer is returned by the long and continued acclamations of the people present, crying out, "God save King Edward VII." The trumpets sound a ratification of this auspicious survival, which leads our minds back through the receding vistas of history to those dim ages where the roots of monarchy may be traced in the victorious warrior's being acclaimed overlord by his brother chieftains. —Mrs. Bellor-Lowndes, in Lippincott's.

MICHIGAN'S UNIQUE TOWN.

Everybody Has a Home and Eats the Same Kind of Meat at Constantine.

Constantine, Mich., is one of the queerest towns in the country. It has a population of 3,000. A rented house is so rare as to be conspicuous. Nearly everybody owns his home.

noon the merchants lock their doors and go to dinner. The men folks on their way to business in the morning stop at the market and leave an order for meat for the noon meal. They do not say how much, for the butcher has come to know the amount each customer wants.

The order is simply for meat. The butcher seldom has more than one kind at a time. Thus it happens that on some days the whole town eats ham, on others mutton or steaks. Few canned goods are sold in the town and everybody has a garden.

Several years ago when a factory was established there it put in an electric plant. The Town Board arranged for lighting the streets from this power and there is no incandescent light in the middle of each block. This is the only public improvement the town has had for years. The people have